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THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

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No. 17,861. 第一萬七千八百六十一號 乙卯年六月三十日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1915. 二拜禮 中華民國四年八月十號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Aug. 9th.—Europe (*vid* Negapatam), per s.s. AMAZONE.

TO DEPART.

Aug. 10th.—Formosa *vid* Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), at 3 p.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.

Aug. 10th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. AMAZONE.

Aug. 11th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada *vid* San Francisco and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at noon, per s.s. KOREA.

Aug. 11th.—Europe *via* Siberia, at noon, per s.s. KOREA.

Aug. 12th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.

Aug. 12th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m. per s.s. SINKIANG.

Aug. 13th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 5 p.m., per s.s. MALTA.

Aug. 14th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.

Sept. 8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.

Sept. 8th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [724

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
8.00 "	to	10.00 "	"	10 "
10.00 "	to	11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to	5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00 "	to	8.10 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 "	to	11.00 "	"	10 "
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to	5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00 "	to	6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to	7.00 "	"	15 "
7.00 "	to	8.10 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [457

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	29 "	24 "	34 "

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The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.	
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.	
Max Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	66 "	
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	28 "	

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
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Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [44

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
				Osaka	Kobe
$ 10	Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	Forenoon	Lues.	Sun.
	Tsingtao "	Ar.	"	—	Mon.
	Dairen "	Lv.	3.50 p.m.	Th.	Tues.
Y 14.35	(S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	11.20 "		Thursday.
	Kuropatkin "	Lv.	11.40 "		
	"	Ar.	7.10 a.m.		Friday
Y 11.50	Changchun "	Lv.	9.00 "		"
	" (Russian Train)	Lv.	7.00 a.m.		"
R 9.60	Harbin "	Ar.			

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.		
				Thursday	
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10 a.m.	"	
	Changchun "	Ar.	6.35 p.m.	Friday	
	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	8.45 a.m.	"	
Y 11.50	Mukden "	Ar.	1.15 "	"	
	"	Lv.	2.30 "	"	
Y 14.35	Liaoyang "	Ar.	Noon.	Fri.	Wed.
	"	Lv.	2.44 "	Mon.	Fri.
$ 10	Tsingtao "	Ar.	Forenoon	Sakaki	Kobe
	Shanghai "	Ar.			

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

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MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51

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FRANK L. COOKE,
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P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager, [22

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1st February, 1915. [37

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Situated on the British Concession, Shameen,
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

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2,000 for $5.00	3,000 for $2.00
300 „ $1.00	1,000 „ $1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for $3.50	1,500 for $4.50
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GRACA & CO.

No. 11a, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, China.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [725

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG, at $6, $7 and 7.5 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [503

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT

Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kamsah Maricau Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.

Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,
16B, CHANGE ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [786

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price $3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, $3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726

SOUTH MANCHURIA AS A HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

There are so few places in the Far East where a really pleasant holiday can be enjoyed, or where the sickly and convalescent can escape from the enervating heat and come back restored to health, that it is a wonder more attention has not been paid to South Manchuria. True it is that Hoshigaura (or Star Beach), near Dairen, has gained a local fame, but it is not nearly so well-known as it deserves. This season, however, the South Manchuria Railway Company is doing a great and laudable public service by giving a big reduction in its steamer and train fares and hotel tariffs to those seekers of health and holiday in South Manchuria who book through Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.

PORT ARTHUR UNEQUALLED.

First and foremost as a health or holiday resort in the Far East is Port Arthur, taking into consideration its climate, its hotel accommodation, its many places of historical interest, its grand scenery, its sea-bathing, its many miles of good walks and drives, and the other concomitants of an ideal holiday. Its climate is certainly unsurpassed in the Far East and probably in the world. Never so hot as to be uncomfortable or so cold as to be unpleasant, it combines sea and mountain air and is always dry and bracing. The cool breezes from the hills and the sea simply pour health into the convalescent and quickly restores the jaded and run-down worker to the highest spirits and the most robust health. It is Switzerland and the Riviera combined. Healthful and refreshing sleep comes with the dew to the worst sufferers from insomnia. It is also absolutely free from dust. The following table gives the highest and lowest temperatures (Cent.) for the holiday season during the past few years:—

	1911	1912	1913
Temperature			
May.—Highest	25.5	25.5	20.1
Lowest	5.2	6.4	6.7
June.—Highest	29.3	31.4	30.2
Lowest	12.4	12.0	12.4
July.—Highest	30.1	33.1	30.7
Lowest	17.4	17.9	15.9
Aug.—Highest	30.0	31.4	32.1
Lowest	17.6	16.9	14.5
Sept.—Highest	30.0	29.4	28.2
Lowest	13.6	8.8	12.4
Oct.—Highest	22.4	26.7	20.9
Lowest	2.1	2.7	3.9

Next to the climatic conditions the hotel accommodation is the greatest consideration for an enjoyable holiday, and here we have the Yamato Hotel, run by the South Manchuria Railway Company on modern European lines. The fact that it is under the direct management of the Company is a guarantee of its excellence, but recently it has been overhauled and made far more convenient and comfortable than before. It is situated in the healthiest part of the New Town, within five minutes' walk from the sea, and its manager, after several years' experience as sub-manager of the Yamato Hotel at Dairen, knows just how to cater for visitors and holiday guests. The food is excellent and the sanitary arrangements are perfect. An English-speaking guide is furnished by the Hotel.

Of course, one of the first things which the visitor to Port Arthur will want to see will be the ruined forts and battle scenes associated with the great siege in the Russo-Japanese War, the most terrible siege known in the world's history. These features are intensely interesting at present, for they enable the spectator to understand much of what is happening in the present European war, in the record of which references to the titanic conflict at Port Arthur are often made. The ruined forts have been preserved just as they were left at the close of the war, and all except the coast batteries are open for inspection. Several days can be profitably spent in visiting these forts with one of the local guide books furnished by the Yamato Hotel. Driving is necessary, for the lines of fortification cover a distance of many miles, but the roads are good and the carriages are cheap, costing only 50 sen for 2½ miles or 3 yen for a whole day. The most interesting of the forts are the North Fort of Chikuanshan (where General Kondratchenko was killed in the caponiere by a shell which burst through several feet of concrete), Erlungshan Fort (the largest of all the forts), and Sungshushan Fort (famous for the forlorn hope led by Major-General, now Lieut.-General, Baron Nakamura, Governor-General of the Kwantung Leased Territory). Standing before either of these forts, the spectator will agree with Elihu Hubbard (the American author who went down with the *Lusitania*) that war is "Hell with the lid off." There are many other forts to visit, some in ruins and some almost intact.

Above all in historic interest are the famous 203 metre Hill, the key to the Russian position, the capture of which cost more than 10,000 lives; the War Museum, where relics and mementoes of the siege have been gathered, and where models of the forts, both before and after the war, may be seen; and the village of Shuishihying, where Generals Stoessel and Nogi signed the capitulation in a house now used as a Chinese school. A visit to each of these will occupy the greater part of a day.

Several of the forts make ideal places for picnics, and so do the beautiful coves along the coast, such as Pigeon Bay, Louisa Bay, and Golden Beach. The last-named is on the seaward side of Golden Hill, which commands the narrow entrance to the famous landlocked harbour. Above the beach is a beautiful sheltered nook in the hillside, dotted with old summer-houses and bungalows built by the Russians and shaded with trees. It has been suggested that this summer resort by the sea, separated from Port Arthur itself by hills, should be restored for the benefit of visitors in search of health and holiday. When this is done it will be the place *par excellence* in the Far East. At all these places, sea-bathing and sampan trips can be indulged in.

Space forbids the description of more of the advantages possessed by Port Arthur for visitors, but mention must be made of the glorious sunrises and sunsets, which are here amongst the finest in the world, with the deep blue of the sea, and the majesty of the countless hills around. One can easily fill a whole month with interest, and see something fresh every day, and this is a factor which very few other holiday resorts in the Far East can boast.

HOSHIGAURA SEASIDE RESORT.

Every year there is a rush for the limited accommodation at Heshigaura, and already it is fast filling up. This summer resort is a little seaside settlement, five miles from Dairen, with which city it is connected by electric tramway. The whole place was laid out by the South Manchuria Railway Company, who were attracted by the beauty of the spot, its sandy beach, and its fine facilities for sea-bathing. Above the beach is an enclosure, comprising about 200 acres, laid out as a cliff garden, with ravines and rivulets, in a most picturesque style. Here and there are furnished bungalows, and in the midst of all is the Yamato Hotel. The landward side is protected by a semi-circular range of hills. There is a cool breeze invariably and the sea is always smooth. Such a place is a god-send to families with young children, for whose benefit there are many excellent arrangements and facilities for recreation. For adults, golf and tennis, swimming and boating, among the outdoor sports, and the billiard-room and library of the Hotel, are reckoned among the attractions. The best testimony to Hoshigaura, however, is the fact that several families have spent the summer holidays there for three and four seasons in succession.

DAIREN FOR A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

To those who prefer to ramble rather than to stay in one place, Dairen may be suggested as a centre, with the spacious new Yamato Hotel, the finest in the Far East, for headquarters. Then, not only Port Arthur (between which fortress town and Dairen there are five trains each way per day) and Hoshigaura and Rokotan (a picturesque fishing village reached from Dairen by electric car) may be visited in turn, but trips may also be made along the railway to Hsiungyocheng (a hot spring resort), Chiengshan (boasting the grandest scenery in the Far East), and Mukden (the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs), etc. At any rate, readers planning a holiday would be well advised to apply to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son for information as to this holiday centre, including the holiday reduction in fares and tariffs, or they may communicate direct with the South Manchuria Railway Company.

CHINESE STANDARD COIN.

By sanction of the Government, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have been conferring with the Chinese Bankers' Guild on the question of recalling all the dragon dollars by exchanging them for the new Republican dollar, which will be the standard coin of China in future. The Chinese bankers wish to defer the step until the 1st day of the 7th moon (August 11th) in answer to the two Government Banks' letter fixing the date for exchange of these dollars to start on August 1st. The amount to be accepted for exchange will be $20,000 at each bank, or $10,000 in all every day. —*N.-C. Daily News* translation from the Chinese Press.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T. T. from the Chinese Consul of Penang	$ 15,000.00
T. T. from Samarang	4,000.00
T. T. from Kuala Lumpur	3,000.00
T. T. from the Chinese merchants of Lumpur	2,044.39
Mr. Tse Mong Chi	1,000.00
Per Mr. Lau Ying Wai of the Kwan Tak Girls' School of Tsin Shan in Heungshan District	631.20
Chinese staff, relatives and friends of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	417.20
Cheong Lee Company	50.00
Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Quinhon	300.00
Kowloon Customs outstations	26.00
Subscribers of $10.70 and $11.15	30.85
4 subscribers of $10.00 each	40.00
Subscribers of $6.00 and $4.50	10.50
9 subscribers of $4.00 each	36.00
2 subscribers of $3.50 each	7.00
28 subscribers of $3.00 each	84.00
Per Mr. Frank Smith of the Kongmoon Customs:—	
Standard Oil Co. of New York $100.00	
Asiatic Petroleum Co. 100.00	
Kongmoon Customs Club 50.00	
Mr. Frank Smith 50.00	
Kung Shun Tong 41.42	
Mrs. Frank Smith 25.00	
Mr. W. R. McKay 25.00	
Mr. J. E. Hartshorn 25.00	
Mr. G. Wittsack 25.00	
Chung Hsing Tong 24.86	
Mr. J. A. McDonald 15.00	
Wong Hin Wa 15.00	
20 subscribers of $10.00 each	200.00
4 subscribers of $8.29 each	33.16
4 subscribers of $8.28 each	33.12
9 subscribers of $5.00 each	45.00
1 subscriber of $8.29	8.29
12 subscribers of $4.14 each	49.68
10 subscribers of $3.00 each	30.00
1 subscriber of $3.31	3.31
5 subscribers of $2.48 each	12.40
3 subscribers of $2.00 each	6.00
12 subscribers of $1.66	
5 subscribers of $1.00 each	5.00
8 subscribers of $0.83 each	6.64
1 subscriber of $0.41	0.41
	$949.21
Already acknowledged	$393,042.24
Total	$420,071.59

FOR THE BELGIAN REFUGEES.

GIFTS FROM THE COAST PORTS.

The following letter has been received by Lady May acknowledging trunks of clothing sent by the women of Swatow, Amoy and Foochow some months ago to Mrs. Townsend for the Belgian Refugees:—

Milton House,
820, Chiswell Street,
London, E.C.
17th June, 1915.

DEAR MADAM,—The trunks of clothing which you sent to the Belgian Consulate at 37, Bedford Square, have been forwarded to me.

They have been unpacked and I have much pleasure in saying that the garments are all of a most useful description and are quite suitable for the Belgian Refugees.

It is indeed very gratifying to receive such a very generous contribution and I shall be glad if you will be so kind as to convey my sincere thinks to any who may have contributed to it.

I shall see that the clothing is forwarded at once to the proper quarters in order that some poor souls may immediately have the benefit of such useful garments.

With best thanks for your kind assistance, —I am, dear Madam, Yours very truly,

J. NAVAUX.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Amount acknowledged to 24th July, 1915	$5,931.68
Mr. J. H. Woolacott	5.00
Mr. F. G. Becke, Contribution for July	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper	5.00
Total	$5,956.68
Amount expended including order by wire of the 3rd instant	$5,939.41
Balance in hand	$17.27

Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, writes:—"The subscribers will be pleased to know that another consignment has been forwarded which makes the total to date—

1,205,000 Cigarettes and
3,504 lbs. Plug Tobacco.

Many acknowledgments have been received from our friends at the Front and in the Trenches who are fighting our battle, thanking the generous donors for their great kindness. As will be seen, the balance in hand is small, and further subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Mr. Crawford Price, the Eye-Witness with the Serbian Army, lecturing at Liverpool, said the military authorities did not now object to his stating that British troops were fighting with the Serbians. The sooner we realised that the way to victory lay through Austria the better.

HOUSES TO LET

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY, Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rent, including use of existing electric light fittings, $58 per month.

Particulars on application to—
O. C., A. S. C.,
Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [843

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.

Canton, 26th July, 1915. 7

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

53, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915 [45

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [85

SAVE YOUR BLADES

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

75 Cts. per Dozen.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [607

LOSS OF THE "VIVAT."

THE COURT'S FINDINGS.

The Marine Court at Singapore has held an enquiry into the loss of the Norwegian steamer *Vivat* by colliding with the British steamer *Brisbane* (belonging to Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, Hongkong) off Pulo Tinggi, on July 14th, 1915.

Mr. E. L. Talma, presided, assisted by Commander B. A. Cator, R.N., Captain J. E. Farrell, Pilot, and Capt. J. N. Craven, master of the *Egremont Castle*, were assessors. The owners and Captain of the *Vivat* were represented by Mr. Carrer. Mr. Dinsmore appeared on behalf of the Attorney-General. The owners and the master of the *Brisbane* were represented by Mr. C. Everitt. Mr. E. W. Willett appeared on behalf of the charterers of the vessel.

The inquiry extended over three or four days, and the Court's findings were as follows:

Q.—Was the *Brisbane* properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Singapore on the 13th instant?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the *Brisbane* carry her proper complement of officers as required by law?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was a proper look-out kept on board the *Brisbane* and *Vivat*?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were proper navigating lights kept on both vessels.

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long before the collision did each vessel observe the other's lights?

A.—25 to 30 minutes.

Q.—Were proper steps taken by those in deck charge of each vessel, after sighting each other's lights, to ensure the proper navigation of their respective ships?

A.—No. As to *Brisbane* the master ported his helm when only one white light was visible without seeing any other navigating lights; as to the *Vivat* the answer is Yes.

Q.—Were the vessels crossing vessels within the meaning of Art. 19 of the Collision Regulations?

A.—No.

Q.—Where and at what time did the collision occur?

A.—3.15 a.m. July 14th at Pulau Arr.

Q.—How long after the collision did the *Vivat* founder?

A.—From 7 to 10 minutes.

Q.—How many lives were lost as a result of the collision and from which vessel?

A.—Eleven lives from the *Vivat*.

Q.—Did the master of the *Brisbane* render assistance to the *Vivat* as required by Section 422 of Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

A.—Yes.

Q.—(I.) What damage was caused to the *Vivat*. Total loss.

(II.) What damage was caused to the *Brisbane*—Stem post, and frames damaged.

Q.—By whose wrongful act or default was the collision caused?

A.—By an error of judgment on the part of the master of the *Brisbane*.

Q.—Was the collision caused or in any way contributed by the negligence, error of judgment, unskilful navigation or any other wrongful act or default of Thomas William West, Master of the *Brisbane*.

A.—Same answer as to question 13.

Q.—Decision of the Court in respect to Certificate of the Master of the *Brisbane*?

Master of *Brisbane* is reprimanded, but his certificate will not be dealt with.

WANTED A GUN!

The following amusing letter appears in the *North Borneo Herald*: "At present the burial ground has been fixed just opposite to my office building. (Stone's throw distance) and that it is very difficult to get sleep during night time, for the devastation of wild animals and devils are awful, making big noise through the night till morning 4 a.m.

I have no neighbourhood at a nearest distance as almost all the houses are situated far away. Telegraph Building is bordered by three sided forest, leaving a small space opposite to the river. I am single and have no assistance with me during the night time. Some times eagle of enormous magnitude wings its flight over the Telegraphic wires and monkeys are jumping from pole to pole. Wild boars (bears) lazily crosses the house frequently. Under the above circumstances, I beg to request you to please arrange to supply me a gun, as early as possible to avoid these troublesome, which sometimes, prevent me from doing any work.

Hoping you will supply me a gun sharply, for which, I shall be much thankful and obliged.

Your most obedient servent.

"JOFFRE, BERLIN."

LETTER TO MOST POPULAR MAN IN GERMANY.

The following communication from Northern France is published in a Home paper:—A letter bearing the inscription, "To the most popular man in Germany," was posted "c/o Poste Restante, Berlin." Berlin's Post Office redirected it to "General von Kluck, Paris."

Von Kluck, instead of arriving there, as he was supposed to do, was making a headlong retreat. Hence the letter was reposted to Berlin marked "Unknown at this address."

Said the German Post Office; "Von Kluck is no longer popular, but von Hindenburg is the hero." So the letter was redirected to him. By the time the letter should have reached him he was snowed up in the Carpathians. Von Hindenburg had been cut off by the Russians, and dropped below zero in the Kaiser's esteem.

So the Post Office, seeking to curry favour with the Kaiser redirected the letter to Count Zeppelin. It was, however, intercepted by an employee in the Antwerp Post Office, who sent it back again to Paris.

It arrived there the day the *Lusitania* was sunk, and the French Post Office returned it to Berlin marked "Von Tirpitz. Wanted badly. Try Potsdam." But a postmaster slipped the letter into the Kaiser's imperial packet, crossing out von Tirpitz's name.

The Kaiser, highly indignant at being the fifth most popular man in Germany, sent it on to the Crown Prince, but a Frenchman still employed in the Stenay Post Office redirected it to Joffre. The Berlin Post Office marked it "Hold until called for."

A SHANGHAI CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai last week, Mr. E. S. Moberly Bell, appearing for the petitioner, made an application in connection with the estate of the late George Ford, the terms of the petition being as follows:—

The humble petition of John Johnstone, merchant, of Shanghai in China, shows to the Court as follows:—

1.—By his last will and testament dated October 3rd, 1885, the late George Ford bequeathed the whole of his estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, both real and personal, whether in possession reversion or expectancy unto William Keswick of Hongkong and Eastwick Park, Surrey, England, to be devoted by him to such charitable or other purposes as he in his sole opinion might consider advisable and the said testator appointed the said William Keswick to be the sole executor of that his will.

2.—The estate of the said George Ford at present consists of British Consular Lots Nos. 470 and 970 valued at $125,500; 70 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; dividends thereon as at June 30th, 1915, Tls. 6,665.71; balance at credit as at June 30th, 1915, Tls. 18,436.13; at Yokohama Lot No. 83b valued at Y.16,000.

3.—Save that on December 9th, 1909, 205 shares in the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd., were transferred to the China Association Incorporated School of Practical Chinese the estate of the said George Ford bequeathed as aforesaid was not distributed by the said William Keswick.

4.—The said William Keswick died on March 9th, 1912, leaving Henry Keswick his sole executor.

5.—The said Henry Keswick has been advised that the legacy set forth in paragraph 1 hereof is void for uncertainty.

6.—The said George Ford was not married and after much search no relation of his can be found.

7.—Your petitioner is the attorney of the said Henry Keswick and therefore prays:—

(1).—That a proper scheme may be directed to be settled under the direction of this Court setting out the trusts upon which the property and funds aforesaid shall be held and the manner in which they shall be administered.

(2).—That trustees may be appointed to whom the said property and funds may be transferred.

(3).—And that your petitioner may be at liberty to propose a proper scheme for the purposes aforesaid.

(4).—Or that such other order shall be made in the premises as to the Court shall seem fit.

Mr. Bell, having read the petition, added that he had referred the matter to the Crown Advocate, and an application had since been made to the Foreign Office.

His lordship granted the application and gave leave to bring in a scheme.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was submitted to the stockholders on June 10th.

The report, which gives the earnings for the year ending April 30th, states that compared with the operations of the preceding year's operating revenue increased $177,423.19, operating expenses other than depreciation decreased $294.85, depreciation decreased $12,039.79, and taxes decreased $1,029.74—making an increase in water line operating income of $191,387.57. There was a decrease in the net revenue from auxiliary operations of $3,408.75, leaving an increase in the total operating income of $187,978.82, or 23.13 per cent.

The increase in operating income is entirely attributable to the operations of the transpacific line, which, with the same number of voyages as last year, shows an increase of $457,497.89, whereas the operations of the Panama line show decrease in revenue of $280,074.70.

The increase in operating revenue of the transpacific line, the report states, is due to conditions brought about by the European war. Many of the ships of belligerents have been taken out of the transpacific service and of the Suez service for war purposes. As a result of this the Pacific Mail was enabled to obtain a larger proportion of the traffic.

The decrease in the revenues of the Panama line is due, principally, to the fact that in November, 1914, as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal, the company ceased to participate in the through carriage of freight and passengers between San Francisco and Atlantic ports *via* the Isthmus of Panama. In addition to this the service to Mexican ports has frequently been interrupted during the past year on account of revolutionary disturbances in Mexico, and the business with Central American countries has been less than normal owing to the effect of the European war on the financial conditions of those countries.

The decrease of $12,039.79 in the charge for accrued depreciation is due to the withdrawal from service of the steamship *Costa Rica*, sold March 26th, 1915, and the steamships *Barracouta* and *City of Sydney*, condemned and written off.

In 1865 the Company acquired a parcel of land near the northern terminus of the Panama Railroad, in the city now known as Colon, Republic of Panama, which was subsequently used as a pier site in connection with the operation of the steamship line. After the exclusion of the Company's ships from the Panama Canal the property could no longer be used for operating purposes. The Panama Railroad Company submitted an offer to purchase the property for the sum of $150,000, which offer was accepted.

The steamship *Algoa*, which was acquired in 1899, was sold on January 17, 1915, and the steamship *Costa Rica*, which has not been maintained in regular service for a number of years on account of being too small to be used to advantage in the Company's service, was sold on March 26th, 1915.

The steamers *Barracouta* and *City of Sydney*, both which are very old, were condemned and withdrawn from service during the year.—*Commercial News.*

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the declaration of war was celebrated in Shanghai on August 4th, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, in a manner thoroughly in keeping with the solemnity and deep significance of the occasion. Our contemporary says:—Those who were in Shanghai this time last year will recall the intense excitement with which the declaration of war was awaited and the unbounded enthusiasm which stirred all hearts when it became known that the wrong done to Belgium and the bullying of Servia were not to be allowed to pass without a blow being struck in their defence. Excitement has passed away, but the manner in which both the Cathedral and the Union Church were attended yesterday and the great crowd that assembled at the Race Club showed that enthusiasm has in no way diminished. On the contrary, with every fresh piece of intelligence that reaches the Far East the subjects of the Allied Powers in China feel the more determined to help their governments to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

THE MEETING AT THE RACE CLUB.

The meeting at the Race Club was the most impressive ever held in Shanghai. The central stand was crowded with hundreds of people and several hundreds of people stood about the speakers' platform on the lawn. The representative nature of the gathering, as well as its enthusiasm fully justified the occasion and gave promise of renewed and greater efforts during the coming months.

Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, presided, supported by Sir Everard Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, M. Kahn, Consul-General for France, Mr. V. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia, Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, and Messrs. E. C. Pearce, G. D. Coutts, A. W. Burkill, H. A. J. Macray, W. S. Jackson, L. Midwood, H. H. Read, and L. D'Oliveyra.

Mr. Siffert proposed the following resolution:—

"On this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of Shanghai residents records their in flexible determination to do everything in their power to support their respective Governments in their resolve to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberaty and justice which are common and sacred to the Allies."

M. Siffert in the course of an address said: The first part of this resolution gives you the best of reasons, because this war is on our side righteous (applause). But there are other reasons, and they are reasons of necessity. It is not enough to be convinced that you are right; that you are just. You must show it not only to yourselves, but to your neighbours, to the neutrals, and even to your enemies. How are you going to do that? By every means! Well you are justified to retaliate (of course not by inhuman means) because our enemies have employed fair, foul, human and inhuman means to fight us. Therefore do your best! Those who can go and fight, do so. Those who are too old or physically unfit or who are prevented by good reasons to go and fight, they can help here. With their work, with their purse they can contribute, they can help their Governments—many little bits make a heap. Do not support our enemies in any way. Do not trade with them; do not lodge them; do not play with them, avoid them (cheers). Do not buy anything from them. Do not sell to them. In one word, help your different Governments; suppress the possibility of enabling the enemy to make through you or out of you a single penny. Do not forget; please realize that every penny that your enemy can save goes totally or partly to his country directly or indirectly and serves to buy bullets, shells, arms or other means with which he may kill your brother, your father, your friend, your son—those who are fighting your battles at the risk of their lives or their limbs—(Applause,)

SPEECH BY SIR EVERARD FRASER.

Sir Everard Fraser next rose to address the meeting and was given a great reception. He said: My friends, at this assembly on the date when a year ago the British Empire entered into war, it is fitting that the representative of heroic Belgium should move the resolution which links us in Shanghai with like meetings of our fellow-countrymen throughout the world. (Applause.) To me as President of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, by which this meeting was organized, falls the honour of seconding the resolution, and I have also the pleasant duty of thanking the representatives of the Allied Powers for attending this afternoon. (Applause.) We welcome the presence of our fellow-residents of the nations allied with our own in the present colossal struggle. Amidst all the horrors of war we are cheered by the hope that the existing union in arms now cemented by bloodshed in a common cause will in time to come produce such a union of hearts that national prejudice and racial jealousy shall disappear in the warm fellowship of a new United States, united it may be not by formal ties, but one in the pursuit of true culture and of moral progress. (Loud applause.) We meet to-day in no spirit of rancour. The gospel of hate we leave to our enemies. (Hear, hear.) We meet under a solemn sense of duty to be done, of burdens to be borne, perils to be faced, difficulties to be surmounted for the sake of the generations to come; and we are soberly confident in the success of our cause because our peoples fight for right and for freedom. (Applause.)

After a year of war, Shanghai claims to have been not backward in contributing men and money to the common weal. Already many of us have known the loss of relatives and friends, and few of us but apprehend that before victory is attained we must pay the cost in bereavement and sorrow—bereavement and sorrow sanctified and made honourable by the consciousness that they who die in a great and worthy cause yet live on in grateful hearts as martyrs for the cause of humanity. (Loud applause.) Many of our younger men have made the great sacrifice, offering themselves without regret in the service of their country. They and we who, through age or imperative duty, are debarred from active service, are alike comrades with all the men, aye, and women too, of the Allies, who are able to lend a hand in or near the fighting line, on sea or land, in the hospital or the factory—we are all comrades when in our hearts there burns the steady flame of patriotism, of love of country which, like all true forms of love, is instinct with desire for self-sacrifice—the grand determination not to gratify self, but to spend one's powers for the benefit of others, whatever the cost.

I suppose there are few who during the last twelve months have had better opportunities than I of seeing and appreciating how wide and how keen is that love-of-country among us here, also how unobtrusive, how content to labour without reward or recognition. To-day we meet here to vow publicly and in unison to do all we can for our country. Such a public avowal must stimulate us to the utmost effort, whether it may be that hitherto we seem to have exhausted all possible means in helping, or whether it may be we have yielded to the temptation to go on as usual and to regard the suffering and striving as too remote to affect us. This resolution, not taken lightly nor as a mere matter of form, must I think stir our hearts like the sound of a trumpet; stir us up to persevere in or to enter on, as the case may be, a course of genuine service in whatever way may lie open to us for God and the right against the eternal tyranny of self-interest and self-aggrandisement. (Loud applause.) From to-day onward, we shall be bound in the strong fellowship of common effort towards a great end, and so serving we shall find even in enduring hardness the reward of duty done cheerfully, and we shall, when peace returns, look unashamed into the faces of our friends to whom Providence has granted the privilege of active service; for we too who seeming condemned merely to stand and wait, shall feel that we have done what we could towards the triumph of civilization over brute force, and so we shall be content. (Loud cheers.)

Other speakers were M. A. Kahn, the Consul-General for France; and Mr. V. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

RESIGNATION.

Sapper E. A. Hyndman is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 7.8.15.

SIGNALLING.

Provided that sufficient members signify their wish to join, classes of instruction in signalling for members of units other than the Right Section M. G. Co. and the Signalling Section will be held as follows:—

Morse Lamp Class—Under Sgt.-Major Blair, Monday and Wednesday 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. at Murray Parade Ground.

Semaphore Flag Class - Under Sgt. Silas, Monday and Wednesday 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters.

Morse Flag Class—Under Corpl. Lawrence, Tuesday and Thursday, 7 to 8 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters.

Names of candidates should be sent to Officers Commanding Companies or Sections at once, to be forwarded to Headquarters.

PARADES.

Parades for Tuesday, 10th instant:—

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Squad Drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sergt. Higby.

5.30 p.m.—All recruits (including latest joined) Right Sec. M.G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Remainder—Lecture by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjabis, at Headquarters.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 12th inst.—Scouts Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night—Civil Service Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Churchill.

On duty 11th inst.—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery and four members of Signalling Section.

Officer on duty—Capt. Scott.

Orderly Officer until 12th inst.—Lt. Danby.

Orderly Sergt. until 12th inst.—Sgt. Silas.

G. E. Stewart, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARD (CENTRAL POLICE STATION) 9.45 P.M

Tuesday, August 10th.

British	2	Sergt. and	7 men.
Portuguese	2	" "	13 "
Chinese	1	" "	10 "
Indian		" "	4 "

O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Evans.

Wednesday, August 11th.

British	1	Sergt. and	4 men.
Portuguese	2	" "	13 "
Chinese	2	" "	14 "
Indian		" "	3 "

O. C. Guard, Sergeant-Major Roylance.

Thursday, August 12th.

British	1	Sergt. and	7 men.
Chinese	2	" "	14 "
Portuguese	2	" "	13 "

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 13th.

British	1	Sergt. and	5 men
Portuguese	1	" "	8 "
Chinese	2	" "	14 "
Indian	1	" "	7 "

O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Watt.

PARADES.

Tuesday, August 10th, and Friday, August 13th—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons and Recruits of Chinese Company.

Wednesday, August 11th—Recruits of Portuguese and British Company under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves, 6 p.m.

Thursday, August 12th, at 6 p.m.—N. C. Officers, Parade under the D. S. P. at the Central Police Station, 6 p.m., in mufti.

F. C. Jenkin,
D. S. P. (Reserve)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TISSUES.

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

PATTERN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

[22

ASK FOR "A.A." CIGARETTES.



ASK FOR "A.A." CIGARETTES.

The "A.A." Cigarette is a blend of finely flavoured Turkish Tobacco.

They have cork tips and are packed in decorated pocket tins that contain 20 Cigarettes. The tins, which are flat, are very convenient for Volunteers, Members of the Police Reserve Force, Golfers, Fishermen, Yachtsmen and all other Sportsmen.

They are sold for 30 cents a tin by all leading Tobacconists in Hongkong and South China.

Westminster Turkish "SPECIALS" are a fuller and more aromatic blend.

$1.25 for 50.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [829

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

FROM 1st proximo. the premises in "STONE ENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of Nippon-Yusen Kaisha, containing Several Rooms, suitable for a Private Boarding House.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [847

NOTICE.

ONE of our Chinese Employees, named A MAN, has been Dismissed from our service as from the commencement of this month. We, therefore, request our Customers not to hand over any Machines for repairs to him or to any other person unless he produces a signed authority from us

RAMSEY & Co.,
59, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915 [848

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.
SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

for VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915 [850

"MOGUL LINE" OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "PAKHAN."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August 1915. [851

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 6th August at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th August or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 16th August at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August 1915. [2

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON.

EXTRA FIN

("CAT" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & Co., the Proprietors and Manufacturers of this well known perfumed Soap, have ascertained that Soap made by other Manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "LE PETIT CHAT" mark belonging to Messrs. C. FERRIER & CO. Such manufacturers are warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.

And Merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "LE PETIT CHAT" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. The sole representative of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. E. NEGRE, of the firm of L. NEGRE, 93, Rue de la Republique, Marseilles. [840

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



THE SAM HEE Cigarettes manufactured by us and introduced under the above mark have been admired by the Public since they were put on the market half a year ago, for which we are extremely obliged. Recently we received a letter from the British American Tobacco Company stating that our SAM HEE label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES label and requesting us to modify its appearance in order to mark a distinction and prevent purchasers from making a mistake. Now our SAM HEE mark has been duly registered with the Government, but since the British American Tobacco Company is of opinion that our SAM HEE label somewhat resembles their THREE CASTLES label, we have no desire to break the friendship on account of such a matter. We are, therefore, using the RAVEN and KA-WOO marks to substitute our SAM HEE mark for the time being. Our object is to make the prices cheap and the goods fine; these are most important matters. In future we shall use more exertion towards making the finest goods to meet the taste of our people.

CANTON NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO COMPANY.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [852

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 29th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:—

That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word "Creditors":

"or be the subject of a nation between "which and Great Britain a state of war "exists."

By Order,

T. W. HILL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [815

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [800

8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS.

PAYMENT OF SEVENTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the SEVENTH COUPON of the 8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS recognised and registered by this Ministry as valid will be paid on the 2nd of August, 1915, by the BANK OF CHINA, Peking, and its Branches at Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow, and by other specially designated Agencies.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

[823

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CHILDREN'S NURSE.

Apply— MRS. DODWELL,
108, The Peak.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [836

WANTED.

A LADY returning to England in September desires the services of someone as Children's Nurse during the voyage in return for a passage (first class if necessary).

Apply to—

Box No. 7,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [837

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG LADY (English), desires position, fairly experienced, moderate salary to commence with—

"E,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [838

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ALL-ROUND JOURNALIST (Briton), for an old-established Morning Paper in South China. Must have knowledge of affairs in the Far East, be of sober habits, possess good credentials and be quite capable of acting as Editor. Applicants are requested to send full particulars, stating Salary required, to—

Box No. 4,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[826

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.

WANTED, TWO LARGE STEAM LAUNCHES with extensive passenger accommodation.

Monthly charter preferable. Negotiate with—

"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [839

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 OF 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI. of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's license or by the license given on His behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such license be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons NOW THEREFORE I His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announce as follows:—

(1) In this license the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the same meanings as are given to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

(2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, food stuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.

Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.

(3) Any person at the date of this license occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(4) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms which at the date of this license is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof. Any person is permitted to supply board and lodging to an enemy.

(5) Any person having at the date of this license in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(6) Any person being at the date of this license in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(7) Any person supplying gas, water, electric current or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the fittings necessary therefor to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.

(8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.

(9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof. Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desiring to do so is permitted to consult, and obtain treatment from, an enemy practising medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, 29th July, 1915. [844

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[775

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[15

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

E

QUALITY

OLD BROWN

LIQUEUR

BRANDY

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS ALREADY DONE TIME "21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13

BIRTH.

MOORE.—On July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. W. MOORE, Chinese Customs Service, Peking, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 10TH, 1915.

A NEW GERMAN BASE IN CHINA?

OUR Peking Correspondent telegraphs that the Waichaipu (Chinese Foreign Office) declares a report that the Ningpo authorities have sold the island of Pootoo to Germans to be a fabrication, as the local officials have no power to make such a sale. That fact must be as well known to the Germans who have been displaying such a keen interest in the place of late, as it is to everybody else acquainted with affairs in China. There are also other reasons for doubting the authenticity of the rumour, which appears to have developed out of some recent intriguing by the Germans with the Ningpo officials. It is reported that the German Consul General at Shanghai has recently twice paid a visit to Pootoo island, in company with representatives of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. On the Consul's return to Ningpo from Pootoo recently it is stated that he spent a night with the Governor at the country house of a well-known Chinese gentleman near Ningpo and a Ningpo correspondent says that "probably as a result of this meeting, there is a widespread rumour that Pootoo has been sold to Germany by the provincial authorities." It is further stated that "the island is being prepared for the reception of a number of Germans," and also that there are a number of them there already. Possibly Pootoo possesses some prospect of becoming a cheap holiday resort for the Germans in the Far East; it is of little use for any serious purpose, though we notice a suggestion in a Shanghai contemporary that the proximity of the island to Ningpo, which is a centre of a considerable overland trade and through which many hundreds of Chinese come and go annually, "is quite sufficient to make it the kind of place that Germans would select for a campaign of the kind which we know they are carrying on elsewhere." They can do this, however, without buying Pootoo island, which would be carrying their irritation a little too far, for the Germans can be under no delusion as to the meaning of the clause in the new Chino-Japanese Treaty whereby China engaged not to cede or lease to any foreign Power any bay, harbour or island along the coast of China. As we pointed out at the time, this demand on Japan's part was evidently made with Article V of the Kiaochow Convention in mind. That Article provided that "should Germany desire to give up her interest in the leased territory of Kiaochow before the expiration of ninety-nine years Germany shall be at liberty to lease some other point along the coast." Japan has taken good care to guard against any such eventuality. China at first resisted Japan's demand as an infringement of her sovereign rights, but in the end offered to make a voluntary pronouncement on the subject. The clause remains in the Treaty, however, as it was framed by the Japanese. Both the Germans and the Chinese Government, therefore, would be perfectly well aware that a sale of the island of Pootoo would lead to intervention by Japan. And not Japan alone. Great Britain happens to have special interests in this island, which is one of the Chusan group, for a British Convention signed at The Bogue in 1846 provided that Chusan should never be ceded to any other foreign Power and that the British would protect it from invasion by others. So that whatever the Germans may be doing at Pootoo Island, a sale or a lease of the island, or any "invasion" is quite out of the question.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

The Hongkong Ice Co. announces an interim dividend of $2 per share for the past half-year.

A London telegram, dated July 28th, announces that Selangor United pays a dividend of 5 per cent.

The operation of the "Conseil de Revision" of the 1917 class of conscripts in Indo-China closed on July 24th.

The Hongkong Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., received a telegram yesterday from the head office in London advising that a Branch of this Bank has been opened in Shanghai.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who has made a good recovery from his recent illness, leaves for Japan to-day by the *Yasaka-maru* to recuperate. Mrs. Williams accompanies him.

The High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States has communicated to the Imperial Government the offer of the men of the Malay States Guides to proceed to the front.

It will be seen from the list published in another column that the Tung Wah Hospital's Fund in aid of the distress caused by the West River Flood now amounts to over $420,000.

Mr. J. G. Alexander, LL.B., for many years honorary secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, has retired. He was presented by a numerously-signed illustrated address and a silver-plated epergne.

The P. & O. S.N. Co. have decided to allow a special rebate of 5 per cent. off single or return tickets by intermediate steamers in favour of rubber companies booking such passages for their employees.

The proceeds of the recent Garden Fête at Shanghai, amounting to $50,000, have been divided in accordance with the unanimous decision of the Patrons of the *Fête* as follows: $15,000 to the Belgians, $10,000 to the British, $10,000 to the French, $10,000 to the Russians, $2,500 to the Montenegrins and $2,500 to the Servians.

The Governor of British North Borneo is making a good recovery from his attack of enteric fever, but the Principal Medical Officer has ordered a complete change for him after convalescence. His Excellency will therefore proceed to Europe at the end of this month. The Hon. F. W. Fraser has been appointed Deputy Governor.

The weekly return of communicable diseases shows that in the Colony during the past week there were reported:—Seven cases of plague, all Chinese and all proving fatal; one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria; seven cases of enteric fever, one of which was British, two Japanese, and the rest Chinese; one Chinese non-fatal case of puerperal fever, and one fatal Chinese case of small-pox.

The Singapore Court of Assize has passed sentence of three years' simple imprisonment upon Lim Tiang Seng, an ex-director of the Kwong Yik Bank, who was found guilty, after a hearing of practically five days, of criminal breach of trust as a banker in respect of the sum of $67,059.43.

With the exception of the captain and a few officers of the stranded P. and O. steamers *Nubia* all the officers have left for England. The officers who remained are standing by the vessel in connection with salvage work. The deck hands are still in Colombo, but the rest of the native crew have left for Bombay overland.

In one of the last seances, the Municipal Council in Saigon, unanimously adopted the proposition of the Mayor, M. Cuniac, to erect a "Monument du Souvenir" for all Saigonese and Cochin-Chinese (and there are many already) who have fallen and will fall on the battlefield, and whose names will be engraved on the marble. The Municipal Council has already voted $10,000 to this effect.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Taishan* and the Sze Yap Company's steamer *On Lee*, both returning from Macao, came into collision on Sunday night at the western entrance to Hongkong harbour when making for the examination anchorage. The *On Lee's* stem was badly damaged; the *Taishan* was only slightly damaged on the starboard side. The question of who was responsible for the accident will be investigated by a Marine Court.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Director-General of the Arsenal of Hanyang, has established an office and appointed about ten officials to attend to various affairs in connection with the reforms of arsenals, says the *Peking Gazette*. The Government has instructed the Ministry of Finance to issue to him a sum of $500,000 for the purpose of reforming a certain arsenal, and further funds will be supplied on demand. As soon as the organization of his office is completed, the Admiral will proceed to Hanyang to attend to the affairs of the arsenal there. He will also be entrusted by the Government with the post of Inspector-General of the arms and ammunition of the army of the whole country.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate yesterday from the Manila Observatory:—

August, 8th, 12.30 p.m.

Typhoon north of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving north-west or north-north-west.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RUNNING POOL FOR JULY AT FANLING.

CLASS A.—HANDICAP OF 10 OR UNDER.

Capt. C. Campbell ...	79	scr. 79
Mr. A. Ritchie	83	— 4 79
Mr. R. O. Hutchison	84	scr. 84

28 Entries.

CLASS B.—HANDICAP OF 11 OR UNDER.

Mr. F. J. de Roma ...	94	—18 76
Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell	99	—14 85

19 Entries.

DREDGER AND TUG SAIL FOR MACAO.

The *Straits Times* of July 26th says:—Singapore daily witnesses the arrival and departure of ships sailing under a foreign flag, but never has a vessel left this port flying the colours of the Portuguese Republic. Such an event took place yesterday when the dredger *Carlos da Maia* and the tug boat *Berta* (re-named after His Excellency the Governor of Macao and his wife) left the roads for Macao, under the command of Capt. Moss and Capt. Jones, respectively. The *Carlos da Maia* and *Berta*, which have been acquired from Sir John Jackson, Ltd., were formerly known as the *Hydra* and *Cor*. Owing to the initiative of the Governor of Macao, Sr. Jose Carlos da Maia, it was decided to make a commencement with the long-pending improvements to the port of Macao. In furtherance of this idea a commission was sent to Singapore to investigate and purchase all available material that could be procured here. Besides the dredger and the tug, a great quantity of machinery was purchased from Sir John Jackson and the Singapore Harbour Board and much credit reflects on Lieut. Boaventura Rial, who was a member of the commission and has remained for some months here to negotiate and complete the purchase. He has undertaken the onerous duties very creditably and to the satisfaction of his Government. Early yesterday morning, a launch with Lieut. and Mme. Rial, the Rev. A. A. Cardozo, and Mr. J. C. Coelho, aboard, visited the two vessels and accompanied them for a short distance on their route to the Portuguese Colony, some 40 miles from Hongkong.

THE WAR.

STRUGGLE IN THE EASTERN THEATRE.

RUSSIANS' SLOW AND ORDERLY RETREAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN A MONTH

IF BULGARIA JOINS THE ALLIES.

DARING FEATS BY ALPINISTS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ORDERLY RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A "WALL OF STEEL."

PETROGRAD, August 8th.

The Russian retreat is very slow and very orderly. The most desperate thrusts of the Germans to cut off the Russian retreat are invariably met with a wall of steel, which has also wonderful elasticity. Here and there it is slightly dented, but it never breaks. That the Germans claim in the Kovno region only 500 prisoners shows clearly how magnificently the Russians are fighting. The Germans approached the first-line positions of the fortress of Kovno from the west bank of the Niemen and started an animated attack, whereupon they were caught by the Russian heavy batteries. The bombardment of the enemy continues. The German losses here and before Ossoviecs must be tremendous, especially as the efforts are quite abortive.

BATTLE OF THE NAREW.

The battle of the Narew is perhaps the most intense and most bloody local battle of the war. The Russians are resisting marvellously, their gallantry against heavy guns foiling the whole German plan of envelopment. A Titanic duel is proceeding between the German siege troops and Novogeorgievsk. The Germans say the situation at Warsaw is unchanged. "The Russians," says the *communiqué*, "continue the bombardment of the town from Fraga." The battles in the southern area are almost stationary, and the storm centres are now Kovno and the Narew.

UNPARALLELED FURY OF GUN-FIRE.

A German war correspondent describes the German bombardment before Warsaw, which went on continuously for two days. The artillery of the whole German Army was concentrated on a small space, and the fury of the gun fire was ever more intense, reaching its maximum on the second night. Besides the Bavarians, Prussians, Wurtembergers, Wurtresses, and Saxons were among the first reaching the entanglements. The Russians, though inferior in numbers, sustained a heroic defence, and permitted the retreat to be carried out splendidly. The Russians went back very gradually. It is fully confirmed that the Russians not only left Warsaw empty of shell, but that the dismantling was most complete, even household utensils of any value being removed.

ENEMY BEATEN BACK NEAR RIGA.

GREAT ATTACKS ALONG THE NAREW.

PETROGRAD, August 9th.

An official *communiqué* says:—In the direction of Riga we dislodged the enemy from the region between the rivers Dwina and Eckau. All the enemy attacks on the fortresses of Kovno and Ossoviecs were repulsed on the 6th inst., and were not renewed on the following day.

The enemy continues to make vigorous attacks from the Narew line along the whole front.

Great forces are acting against the Lomza and Ostrow sector.

There have been obstinate rearguard actions on the left of the Vieprz. We captured hundreds of prisoners in counter-attacks.

We successfully exercised pressure on the enemy's advance on the left of the Bug.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS BY ALPINISTS.

ROME, August 9th.

Both the Italians and the Austrians are fertile of expedients in surprise attacks. A *communiqué* records a daring feat by Alpinists in the Tonale district. They climbed right along a difficult ridge of rocks towering above Val del Monte, and surprised at dawn on Saturday Austrians entrenched near Ercavallo Peak, capturing many bombs and other material hastily abandoned in the trenches.

On the same day another enemy force entrenched to the north-east of Ercavello were driven from their positions by fire from mountain-guns, hoisted to a height of 10,000 feet, to the Ercavallo rocks.

The Italians in Cadore, after several days' artillery preparation, successfully advanced along the Sexten Valley, driving back the enemy and reaching a front extending to Burtestall.

The enemy on the Carso Plateau is endeavouring to the utmost to impede the Italian approach to his works, constantly delivering attacks, and even attempting to place movable wire entanglements in front of the Italian lines.

GREAT FIRE IN MONFALCONE.

CAUSED BY AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY.

ROME, August 8th.

The Battle of Carso was still very stubborn on Saturday, but on Saturday evening the Italians made considerable progress, taking a large number of prisoners.

A *communiqué* reports that Austrian artillery fired an incendiary shell into Monfalcone Dockyard, causing a great fire, and then attempted by a curtain of shrapnel to prevent the Italians extinguishing the fire, which, however, was soon controlled.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY AND BOMB ACTIONS.

PARIS, August 9th, 1.35 a.m.

A *communiqué* says:—There were artillery actions in Woevre and along the Western front. Soissons was again bombarded. There were only bomb fights in Argonne. The Germans in the Vosges re-attacked Lingekopf, and were repulsed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICTIMS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

LONDON, August 9th.

The British steamer *Raul*, the Swedish steamer *Malmland*, and the trawler *Ocean Queen* have been sunk. The crews were saved.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DISABLED.

TOWED INTO THE GOLDEN HORN.

LONDON, August 8th.

A telegram from Athens says that a German submarine was completely disabled, and was towed into the Golden Horn by a Turkish destroyer.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ENTENTE AND BULGARIA.

NEGOTIATIONS ENTER DECISIVE PHASE.

LONDON, August 9th.

A telegram from Sofia says the Allies replied on the 3rd instant to Bulgaria's Note of June 15th. The newspapers attribute the reply, which was not expected at this juncture, to a desire on the part of the Entente to anticipate the eventual conclusion of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement. Some say that the reply was delayed until the Allies were able to offer Bulgaria satisfactory terms, and state that this is apparently confirmed by the simultaneous *demarches* made at Athens and Nish.

These comments are purely conjectural, as the nature of the reply has not been disclosed. It is opined that the negotiations between the Entente and Bulgaria have now entered on a decisive phase.

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIA.

WHAT BULGARIA WANTS.

LONDON, August 9th.

Dr. Dillon, of the *Daily Telegraph's* staff, says he has received letters from a Russian statesman stating that the fall of Warsaw has permanently destroyed the barriers separating the people and the Government and has roused the most torpid elements into resolution to remedy the Russian deficiencies and to utterly defeat the enemy. One statesman adds: "The absorbing question now is what new elements are to come into being? Bulgaria's co-operation would give us Constantinople in a month, but Bulgaria will not march until she is assured of the possession of Macedonia, while Serbia refuses to part with Macedonia, no matter what the compensation."

KAISER OFFERS RUSSIA PEACE.

RUSSIA DESIRES NOT PEACE, BUT VICTORY.

PETROGRAD, August 8th.

The *Bourse Gazette* has received information from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made an offer of peace to Russia last week through the King of Denmark. The answer sent by Russia was that there could be no question of peace *pourparlers* at present.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to rumours in Petrograd and Moscow of German peace proposals to Russia, says that Russia does not desire peace, but victory. Moreover, Russia signed an agreement with the Allies not to conclude a separate peace. Agreements are not for her "scraps of paper."

ORGANISING RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 9th.

M. Gutchkoff, the ex-President of the Duma, who is styled the "Russian Lloyd George," presided on Saturday at a Congress of the Committees organising industry for military purposes, at which speeches were made by representatives of all parts of the Empire. M. Riabauchinsky, the Moscow millionaire, said that Russia would retire if necessary to the Urals to fight to the last man.

A TRUE BRITON.

"NOTHING MAKES ANY DIFFERENCE TO ME."

LONDON, August 8th.

Details of the heroic death of Captain Smart, supplied by comrades, show that he volunteered as a bomb-thrower at Festubert, and advanced coolly, heedless of showers of shell. Shrapnel shattered his right hand, but he did not falter, and kept throwing with his left hand. An officer asked him to retire, as he was wounded. He simply replied "Nothing makes any difference to me," and continued to advance and bomb the enemy furiously till he fell dead.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER-WESTON ILL.

LONDON, August 9th.

General Bailloud, the temporary French Commander-in-Chief at the Dardanelles, has issued an Order stating that Major-General Hunter-Weston, commanding a British Corps, has been compelled to leave owing to illness.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in a despatch at the beginning of July, highly praised Major-General Hunter-Weston.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SEA POWER MUST END.

LONDON, August 8th.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, in a message to Leith on the war anniversary, asks Britons to keep their eyes fixed on the Germany Navy. "Any peace terms not including the shattering of Germany's sea power must be rejected. Only thus can the life of our children be made worth living."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POOTOO ISLAND.

RUMOUR OF SALE TO GERMANS DENIED.

PEKING, August 9th.

A Reuter's telegram that the Ningpo authorities had sold Pootoo Island to the Germans is stated by the Waichiapu (Foreign Office) to be a fabrication. The local officials have no power to make such a sale.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS' ADVENTURES.

PEKING, August 9th.

Two Austrian prisoners who escaped from Siberia and were interned by the Chinese authorities, have broken their parole and are sheltering in Tientsin at the Austrian legation, which declines to deliver them over to the Chinese.

HEREDITARY TITLES.

PEKING, August 9th.

The Legislative Bureau recommends the conferring of hereditary titles in diminishing degree upon meritorious persons.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF SZECHUAN.

PEKING, August 9th.

The President advises that the trial of Cheng Ting-chi, the former Governor of Szechuan, on a charge of corruption, be delayed.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

PEKING, August 9th.

The drafting of the Constitution has been delayed pending the arrival of Wan Yun-pao, the Chinese Minister to Belgium, who is now on his journey homeward.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE EMPIRE.

DETERMINED OPTIMISM.

The following is part of a news cable received by the British Legation at Peking last week:—

Mr. Asquith, in moving the adjournment of the House of Commons, summed up the situation in a spirit of determined optimism.

The outline is now apparent of the financial policy of the Empire. Recently a short Canadian loan of $30,000,000 was concluded in New York. Australia is creating a loan of £20,000,000, of which a part is being issued, and India is floating a 4 per cent. rupee loan for £3,000,000. The Dominions are thus financing their own requirements to a greater extent than usual and by relieving England of the necessity of sending money out, they have a beneficial influence on foreign exchanges and will reduce the demand for gold here.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

Some interest has been aroused by the publication of financial statistics of the Napoleonic War. Then the National Debt amounted to £900,000,000 while the nation's income was from £250,000,000 to £300,000,000, the debt being equal to over three times the aggregate of the amount of the annual income. In 1914—and there is no reason to expect a change after the war—the income was about £2,400,000,000. Thus if our debt amounted to £3,000,000,000 it would represent not much more than one year of income, whereas in the Napoleonic period it amounted to three years of income. If the burden of taxation necessary to pay the interest on the debt is enormous now as compared with then, the resources are also greater.

HONGKONG AEROPLANES.

CHRISTENED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, presented to the Royal Flying Corps at Aldershot last month four aeroplanes, the gift of the Overseas Club.

The machines were manufactured at the Royal Aircraft Factory. Each bore an inscribed plate indicating the colony making the gift. One was from the British West Indies, two were presented by Hongkong, and the fourth was presented by the Tai Yai Bank, Hongkong.

After inspecting the machines the Queen-Mother said:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to christen these aeroplanes given to us by the Overseas Dominions. I give them my blessing, and wish them every success and good luck."

The four pilots, after being presented to Her Majesty, mounted the machines and flew off to France.

JETS OF LIQUID FIRE.

GERMAN WEAPON FOR CLOSE FIGHTING.

In a communication by an Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters, dated June 28th, he writes:—

It has been reported that the Germans have again been using *Flammenwerfer*, or engines for throwing burning liquid against the French. There is evidence that they contemplated the employment of burning liquids quite early in the war, if not before. In Note 32 of the Had Army, dated October 16th, 1914, at St. Quentin, the following instructions were published under the heading of "Arms at the disposal of Pioneers for fighting at close quarters":—

The flame projectors (*Flammenwerfer*), which are very similar to portable fire-extinguishers, are worked by specially trained pioneers and throw a liquid which at once catches fire spontaneously. The jet of fire has an effective range of 30 metres. The effect is immediate and deadly, and the great heat developed forces the enemy back a long way. As they burn for one-and-a-half to two minutes, and can be stopped whenever necessary, short and isolated jets of flame are advisable, so that one charge is sufficient to spray several objectives. Flame projectors will be mainly employed in street and house-to-house fighting, and will be kept in readiness at the place from which an attack starts.

There is no doubt that some engines of this nature were employed by the Germans during August and September, 1914, to destroy portions of the towns and villages destroyed by them. One captured apparatus, actually examined, comprises a portable reservoir for holding the inflammable liquid and the means of spraying it. The former, which is carried strapped on to a man's back, is a steel cylinder containing oil and compressed air in separate chambers. The latter consists of a suitable length of metal pipe fitted with universal joints and a nozzle capable of rotation in any direction. When a valve is turned on, the air pressure forces the oil out of the nozzle in a fine spray for a distance of over 20 yards. The oil is ignited automatically at the nozzle and continues to issue in a sheet of flame until the air pressure falls to, low or the oil is exhausted.

ENEMY SEEKING THE TRUTH.

At some points where the opposing lines are close messages are not infrequently flung over by the enemy. They are generally of a derisive or insulting nature, and nearly always betray great ignorance as to the real situation on the part of the writers, whose sole sources of information are the official *communiqués* and newspapers which give only the news which the German authorities wish the soldiers to receive, shaped so as to create the desired impression. Recently, however, there have been signs that the troops are not satisfied with this condition of affairs and have to some extent lost faith in their own newspapers, which they offer to our men in exchange for ours. The following message, which was written in English, points to a frame of mind which is becoming more common:—

My old Tommy.

We send you some news. All what stands in its is the whole verity. Italien is nothing; they are no soldiers, they are bandits. Russia is finished. We march to Petersburg. Send us your *Morning Post* or *Times* to see whether they tell the verity.

This was possibly composed by an ex-waiter of a hotel or a seaside boarding-house in England. The significant part is the last sentence, in which, in spite of his protest as to the "whole verity" of the news he so kindly imparts, the writer illogically betrays his real object in writing.

"KILL PRISONERS AT ONCE."

The following is an extract from a captured letter:—

NEUWAHR.

If you take any prisoners kill them at once. There is not sufficient here for us to eat, let alone having to share our slender resources with all these unfortunate foreigners, especially the English.

The scarcity of food, which forms the subject of so large a part of the correspondence of the Germans, is to some extent artificial. It does not mean that food does not exist, but implies that the Government has assumed control of the stocks in order to husband the country's resources for the continuance of the war, for which event they have been preparing for months by insisting on a rigid economy in consumption.

THE SOUTH-WEST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

DISILLUSIONMENT OF THE GERMANS.

A Petty Officer of the Royal Naval Air Service, employed on the armoured cars with General Botha's Army in German South-West Africa, writes from Windhuk:—General Botha captured Windhuk with very little trouble. The General had a meeting with the leaders of the enemy, and offered them peace under certain conditions, which they declined to accept. We have been in Windhuk now nearly a week. The German prisoners simply laugh at us, as they firmly believe that the Germans have occupied England and that they are sending reinforcements from Germany to recapture this country and, of course, all of us as well! I wonder what they will think when they know the truth. They have no wireless station outside Europe now that we have taken Windhuk. They had a splendid wireless installation here, and they could send and receive messages from Berlin itself. This is a pretty little town, with many statues of the Kaiser! There are only about 5,000 of the enemy left, and they are making for Grootfontein, where they may put up their last fight. We have had no more fierce fighting, and we only seem to come across a few small groups of the enemy, who surrender. We are going to try to cut across country towards Grootfontein, as somewhere on that road they have a convoy of 10,000 head of stock. I hope that we shall succeed in capturing them, if only for our own use. There are plenty of wild bok here, and they provide us with the only fresh meat we can secure."

CORRUPTION IN PEKING.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON WONG HSUN.

A Reuter's telegram from Peking, dated the 3rd inst., says:—

The re-hearing of the Nanking eight per cent. bond case is causing dissension among the administrative and judicial officials, Chiang Jung, Vice-Minister of Justice, and Yao Hsun, Chief Councillor of the Ministry of Justice, have sent in their resignations.

The judge who tried the case and discharged Chen Teh-chuan and Yin Teh-heng is now in the custody of the Peking Magistrate pending an investigation by the Administrative Court.

It is stated that the compradore of Siemens Schuckert, Shanghai, who is alleged to be involved in the case, will come to Peking shortly with Chen Teh-chuan and Yin Teh-heng.

The sentence of death passed on Wang Hsun, the ex-Financial Commissioner of Kiangsi, for corruption, has caused considerable anxiety among officials awaiting trial on similar charges.

BEHN, MEYER'S AT BANGKOK.

The *Siam Observer* (Bangkok) of July 24th says:—We are informed that the head office of Behn, Meyer and Co., Ltd., in Singapore, and their branch in Penang, being in compulsory liquidation under the Alien Enemies' (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, their Bangkok branch is also experiencing difficulties in carrying on business, as they cease to be here a British firm, but are now regarded as German. Especially after the new British proclamation prohibiting trade with Germans in China and Siam the position of German firms in Bangkok has become more difficult. It appears that it was therefore the wish of the owners in Hamburg to discontinue all business in Siam for the present. Messrs. Engler and Menzi have bought all stocks and outstanding accounts of Behn, Meyer and Co., Ltd. This means practically liquidation of the firm of Behn, Meyer and Co., Ltd., and all affairs will be wound up as far as possible. Proper formalities of the liquidation of the firm can take place probably only after the end of the war when proper postal communications with Hamburg and all directors are re-established. The new firm has rented the office and godowns of B. M. and Co., Ltd. The firm Engler and Menzi will be registered under Siamese law. Whether the firm of B. M. and Co., Ltd., will ever open again in the Straits and in Siam will depend upon the end of the war.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE AT SAIGON.

The National Fête of the 14th of July passed this year very quietly in Saigon. At the review of the troops which took place in the morning, the Governor General, M. Bunng, made a remarkable speech in which he praised and thanked in the name of France the loyalty and devotion of the native population and saluted the "Annamites fighting in the French ranks, or working in our arsenals." The Annamite population, he added, has not let itself be reduced by plotters and fomentors of troubles, paid with German money, and France will not forget it. There was after that an impressive ceremony in the cemetery, around the monument of Francis Garnier and Deudart de Lagree, in the honour of those of the Colony fallen on the battlefield. Throughout the rest of the day the "Dames de la Croix Rouge" were busy selling in the streets to the profit of the victims of the war in France, the medals and insignia of the "75," on which there was a great run! In Saigon alone, they made not less than 30,000 dollars.—*Singapore Free Press.*

"INDULGING IN THE FLIRT."

In a tearfully eloquent article, the Berlin *Post* appeals to the patriotism of the people to dismiss from their vocabulary all words of alien origin:—

We are giving utterance to the heartfelt wishes of every one of our people when we appeal, with all the force at our command, to our philologists, our teachers and university professors to purge German life of the foreign stain that disfigures it in every section.

How deeply that foreigner-worship has entered into all our personal and social relations is shown by the great host of outlandish words which we employ from our birth to the day of our death.

The German makes his entry in the world as "Baby," and if he is the child of wealthy people, grows up under the care of a "gouvernante." His education he receives in an "Elementarschule," an "Institut," "Pensionat," or "Lycee."

His schooldays over, the youth shows a tendency to become a "bon vivant," and indulges in the "Flirt." Then, by means of an "Inserat" in the papers, he looks about for a good "Partie," offering a chance for an agreeable existence.

Now his life is divided between the "Bureau" and the "Salon," and here between the discussion of questions of the "Toilette" and the "Club," and for her everything must be "chic" or "smart" and "elegant."

In the "Saison" both take a trip to a "Resort."

In the end the earthly shell of the dead man is "incinerated" in a "crematorium."

Enough of this. We must be re-Germanised, otherwise we can never hope to Germanise our enemies, when we are transformed into their teachers, their mentors, their guides, and their rulers.

German-Russian pocket dictionaries found on German prisoners contain, *inter alia*, Russian words of command. These dictionaries teach the German troops how to say: "Turn out your pockets!" "Take off your jackets, boots, and socks!" "You will be killed if you do not speak the truth."

Butler Johnson & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
MATURED FOR OVER
(50) YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
ARNE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[64

NEARLY DRIVEN MAD WITH ECZEMA

Broke Out Over Eyebrows. Covered Whole of Face. Rarely Got Any Sleep During Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed Face.

67, Nunnery Lane, York, Eng.—"Eczema broke out just over my eyebrows and gradually covered the whole of my face in the form of small scabs which were constantly mattering, then gradually dried and peeled off. I was under treatment for seven weeks during which time I was confined to the house and rarely got any sleep during the night on account of the irritation. For several days I was nearly driven mad with the irritation and then happening to hear from a friend of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I decided to give them a trial. I obtained a supply of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After washing with the Soap I put a little of the Ointment on my face. This treatment gradually allayed the irritation so I continued this for three weeks and after that time my face was cured." (Signed) G. Lawson, Jan. 19, '14.



Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands, dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery from infancy to age.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
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TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price $7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 12.10 p.m.—No returns from Japanese Stations.

Pressure has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and decreased moderately at all other stations reporting this morning. A depression probably covers S. Japan and the Loochoos.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy generally.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8TH AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Wind Force	Weather.	Rain
Vladivostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sasa	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi-jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonin Is.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hefou	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nodaiwei	"	29.43	71	96	NW	2	cb	
Tashow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.52	70	96	NW	1	b	
Ichang	"	29.58	75	77	NNW	4	cv	
Sharp Peak	"	29.49	72	75	ENE	3	o	
Amoy	9 a.	29.39	81	87	SW	2	o	
Swatow	8 a.	29.47	80	91	SW	1	o	
Namoa	5 a.	29.41	79	84	—	0	b	
Macha	"	29.46	75	—	—	0	o	
Namah	"	29.47	82	—	WSW	3	o	
Pakkah	"	29.49	82	—	W	3	o	
Pescadores	"	29.45	85	—	WSW	3	o	
Canton	6 a.	29.49	83	91	S	2	b	
Hongkong	"	29.50	84	88	WSW	4	o	
Cap Rocks	"	29.51	—	—	WSW	5	o	
Macao	"	29.53	81	94	SW	2	b	
Suchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamlow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Makor	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	6 a.	29.50	84	77	SSW	0	b	
Aurora	"	29.54	86	—	SE	4	b	
Cape St. James	"	29.74	77	—	SW	2	o	
Paracel	"	29.54	79	92	S	4	o	
Pratas Lagunpan	"	29.61	79	86	S	1	o	
Hainan	"	29.57	82	94	SW	3	b	
Kiungchi	"	29.61	81	89	SW	2	b	
Macclesfield	"	29.71	77	94	—	0	o	
Pulo Condore	"	29.72	85	84	NW	2	o	
Saigon	"	29.73	82	94	WSW	2	b	
Labuan	"	29.78	81	92	SW	5	b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, in the form of the sea in inches, 5 units as corrections.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, as quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, 1 or 2 in hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.53	29.53	29.57
Temperature	89	84	90
Humidity	70	86	73
Wind Direction	SW	WSW	SW
" Force	5	4	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 8th ... 90
Lowest open air Temperature on 6th ... 84

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 16th August.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	10	m 8 2	7 4	m 1 46	3 4
		10 6 a	4 2	3 33 a	0 7
Wed.	11	m 8 40	7 0	m 2 26	3 2
		10 17 a	4 4	4 6 a	0 6
Thurs.	12	m 9 20	7 5	m 3 5	2 8
		10 33 a	4 6	4 38 a	0 8
Fri.	13	m 10 2	7 3	m 3 45	2 6
		10 56 a	4 2	5 9 a	1 1
Satur.	14	m 10 46	6 8	m 4 28	2 4
		11 26 a	5 2	5 39 a	1 6
Sun.	15	m 11 33	6 3	m 5 16	2 3
				6 8 a	2 1
Mon.	16	m 0 1	5 5	m 6 16	2 3
		0 28 a	5 1	6 36 a	2 0

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 7th.

THE WAR.

Of all the men of the British race, those who are in khaki at the front are the most sanguine as to the outcome of the war in the near future. Those of us who are not "somewhere in France" are equally determined to see it through, but we are now reconciled to a long war—or, at any rate, a much longer one than we hoped for at the start. It is well known that Sir John French does not share this view. He thinks the end will come with comparative suddenness for Germany and the active fighting will be over in the Autumn. But we think he is too near the trenches to get the true perspective, and there are many other considerations to take into view before judgment is pronounced. What men in well-informed circles say is that there will be more reverses on the Eastern front before Russia turns and rends the Austro-Germans, while on the west the shortage of high explosives till now has held us up. It is not palatable to be stalemated in the West so long, but all we can do is to make our preparations for a sharp onslaught when the call comes, confident of the result as we are sure of the cause we are fighting for.

HOW THE PESSIMISTS AID GERMANY.

When all that has been said, the only aids the Germans want here they get from the pessimists, who go round retailing woes and gloomy forecasts. That suits the German desire to a nicety, for they are putting up a mighty bluff as to their resources. We hear a lot about our own troubles, but the Germans take care that we hear nothing except stories of German satisfaction. This is largely so much "hot air"—the most skilful of Germany's scientific productions. It will be a long time yet before Germany cracks up from the process of attrition, but the time will come, and it is safe to bet that it will be preceded by some colossal faking of news and bluffing as to resources still in hand. Our greatest danger is that we should be led into a premature peace. There are influences working that way, but, fortunately, the danger is by no means imminent. Even in these islands, with all the lessons fresh before us of German duplicity, there are Ramsay Macdonalds and others who talk in maudlin fashion about the worthy workers of Germany and the basis of peace with them. "Sentimental bosh" is how Ben Tillett describes it. On the other hand we have firms like Messrs. G. and J. Weir of Glasgow offering to place their works at Cathcart, with all the plant, at the disposal of the Government as a ready-made nucleus for a national shell factory, besides giving all their profits on contracts now in hand to the Red Cross. Moreover, we have all the teachers on the Clydeside with their senior students volunteering for munition work. So we are not all indulging in "sentimental bosh."

THE BOOM IN FREIGHTS.

Energetic sailor men are reaping rewards for braving the Atlantic passage nowadays with cargoes for the allies. Their readiness for the work proves that German submarines have little terror for the British salt. All the old sailing ships available in Canada have been repaired and made seaworthy again, on purpose to carry cargoes of timber and other goods to these islands. The increase of freights makes the enterprise a paying one for all concerned. One old vessel, I hear, was bought for £2,000 and made a profit of £3,000 on a single voyage. Another which cost £6,000 made about £9,000 on its first trip. Of course, there is a big risk to be taken into account when figuring on these handsome returns. I hear of an old salt who had retired from the sea and set up a store in Canada. When freights began to soar he saw his chance to make money, so he sold his store, bought a controlling interest in a large sailing vessel, set out with himself as skipper and in one month made £750 profit. All this is good for the men who go down to the sea in ships, but mighty bad for those who would like to see British industry developing trade in the Far East. But what it all amounts to is that the British navy has won a great victory. By sealing up the outlets from Germany at the start of the war, save for a few submarines, the Navy performed a feat that has outdone Trafalgar. It has been largely a silent victory, but none the less a victory for all that. If anyone is disposed to croak about the Navy, let him think what would have happened but for its wide-sweeping power. It has swept the enemy trader from the seas, together with his warships, protected the trade routes—except for sporadic submarine attacks—and held the North Sea and Channel in an iron grip, and at this moment we have not only ships operating in the Red Sea and the Dardanelles, but in the Baltic as well. That may surprise the reader, but it is the real explanation of the successes of the Russian fleet in the past week in Baltic waters. The Russian visible fleet was all the Germans knew about—but along with the Russian submarines attached to that fleet were a number of British submarines, and these acquitted themselves as British tars always do.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE MONITORS.

One of the interesting things of the war has been the utility displayed by the monitors, those squat craft that can carry big guns but afford little target space to the enemy. They did excellent work on the Belgian littoral, and now they are being used with advantage in the Dardanelles. Owing to their light draught, they are eminently suited for navigation in shallow waters, approaching closer to the shore than battleships and being less vulnerable to torpedo and submarine attack. Moreover, if they do go to smash they carry with them only about a sixth of the crew required for the capital units.

A BATTLESHIP PIPER.

An Aberdonian named John Michie holds a unique position in the British Navy. When the war broke out he was employed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Strathdon, but when the bugles blew he wanted to serve his country. His age of fifty years was counted against him for the Army, but, nothing daunted, he sought a place in the Navy, and after sundry rebuffs he was appointed piper to a new battleship, presented to the Empire from overseas. Michie has proved himself a fine player and he is proud of the distinction of being the only battleship piper in the British Navy.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

If we are to believe the reports the Kaiser has sworn to have the war over by October. If he really said it, I fear it must be added to the many shattered vows of himself and his chateau-looting son who "swore" to capture Paris and then Calais. It is some encouragement, however, to think that the German people are so sorely in need of encouragement just now as to lead the Kaiser to promise them a speedy release from the carnage to which he is subjecting them. The neutral who says he heard the speech is at any rate probably accurate when he says that the "prospect of another winter campaign is viewed with real anguish throughout Germany." The explanation of a distinguished French officer is that a calculation of the casualties shows that at the present rate the German General Staff will be unable to keep up their strength of effectives, and therefore the Kaiser may have determined to make a "now or never" grand slam terms of capitulation in the Autumn. But the question remains of what terms he would be likely to agree to even then. If they were short of the absolute release of Belgium, Luxemburg and Alsace Lorraine, the cession of all Colonies and drastic curtailment of Germany's naval and military power, together with a majestic indemnity, the war would be carried on until the chastisement reached a point when Germany would be compelled to cry "Enough!"

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

It is gratifying to hear that the Government have a scheme in hand for employing and otherwise assisting discharged and disabled soldiers after they have been incapacitated at the front. It would be a sorry spectacle if these men were to spend the rest of their days in harsh conditions when they had given the best that was in them in unstinted patriotism. As many as possible will be established on the land, where there are many ways in which even a partially damaged soldier could make himself useful. Others will be employed as postmen, telephone operators and messengers. No more boys are to be engaged as messengers from now on. The work is to be done by discharged soldiers, a change that has benefit on both sides, for the employment of boys on that work led them into blind alley occupations with disastrous results in many cases when they had grown to be men and were thrown out of work, to join the great army of the unskilled.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

Some firms are employing messenger girls and declare they are an improvement on the boys. Managers of factories tell me they are becoming reconciled to the use of girls even where they never employed them before. They consider that the women will stay in many cases after the war, not only in factory work, but also in many occupations taken up since the war began. At least one house in Berkeley Square now has "footwomen" in livery but wearing caps in place of the powdered wigs of the former men servants who have been released to join the colours. One hotel has made the experiment of employing girls as pages, and the result has been so satisfactory to employer and guests that the idea is extending. The underground stations now employ women to punch tickets at the gates, and in some cases to act as booking clerks. The women say they are standing the work well. At first they did not like the attentions and remarks of inebriated travellers, but the stage of novelty has passed and they are now accepted as a matter of course. The suffragettes are keen to be employed on munitions, and Mr. Lloyd George is sympathetic, so there again there will be a big development in the near futher. Mrs. Pankhurst alleges that Germany is using its women for such labour in a far greater proportion than is being done here, and she is working persistently to have matters so arranged that no eligible man in these islands will be left with the excuse that he cannot enlist because no one is at hand to do his work.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

The deep feelings that have been stirred over the National Registry Bill shows how firmly the people of this country, or a large section of them, dislike any form of conscription, or even anything which can be construed as paving the way to compulsion. The critics of the Bill came near smashing the party truce. A good deal of the trouble seems to be due to misconception as to the scope of the Bill, which will be carried through all right. Even the ranks of the Labour party are split over it, for some members are frankly in favour of conscription for either trench or factory if the developments of the situation show it to be necessary. Things have got to a pass, indeed, when there is a good deal of compulsion of a powerful sort, for the man who is able but not willing finds his friends are few indeed, even among the fair sex.

STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

There are some good stories from the front. One of them concerns a big Canadian who grew very tired of eating bully beef. At last he scribbled a card to his wife asking her to send him something to eat. She immediately rushed off and bought what she considered was the most substantial ration she could find—a seven pound tin of preserved beef. When it reached the Canadian at the front his companion made the air rock with laughter.

A more sombre story tells of a lot of Irish Nationalists and a lot of Ulster soldiers being camped together. They messed together but always kept a certain reserve. But a few weeks ago a sergeant came in and messed with them and told in detail of some of the barbarities he had personally seen the Germans perform while he was hid in dire peril within their lines. Up rose a big Irishman and said, "Are the Germans who did that the men in front of us?" The sergeant said they were the same. Then every Irishman on the Nationalist side of the table rose and the Ulstermen rose too, and as if moved by some unconscious power they reached across and gripped hands, swearing a mighty oath to what they would do when the order came, as it did in the next dawn, for them to test the issue with the foe. The next night a thousand yards of German trenches were in Irish hands. The cost was dear and many a lad from the Emerald Isle will never see again the Liffy or the Shannon, but the nameless horrors of the German barbarity to babes and wounded were avenged.

TO PUT ON FLESH AND INCREASE WEIGHT.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body. Something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend taking two Sargol tablets with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
and other first-class Chemists. [709-7

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

GERMAN PAPER SUGGESTS A MORATORIUM!

SCATHING SATIRE ON THE CHURCH.

German newspapers, says the *Chronicle*, are greatly exercised by an article in the *Christliche Welt*, the leading religious journal of the empire. The writer advocates what he calls a "Moratorium for Christianity." He insists that in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed, and where the very rudiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise, if Christianity is to be maintained, that it cease to be preached or taught during the continuance of the war.

He finds grave fault with the attitude of leading German Churchmen. They have made themselves responsible for the idea that war, and especially this war, exercises a purifying and ennobling influence on the nation, cleansing it from selfishness, from the love of luxury, from all that enervates and destroys the manhood of the nation.

THE WORD WITH THE DEVIL.

They have gone further, and declared that the war as conducted by Germany is not at variance with the higher Christian ethic, and that if certain precepts uttered in the Sermon on the Mount are not in harmony with the war, so much the worse for the Sermon on the Mount.

It is simply monstrous when these Churchmen declare that God has now the word. It is the Devil who has the word, and Christians can do and say nothing. The fighting in the trenches, says the writer, is of such a character that every feeling of religion, every act of devotion, every inclination to prayer ceases. The only psychic reaction is in too many cases mocking, hellish laughter.

A DIFFERENT CHRISTIANITY.

War, in the opinion of the writer, is a phenomenon which the Church should not be able to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better. There must be no more Church glorification of war, no more nonsense about its ennobling and purifying effects. For hundreds of thousands of men at the front, men who once believed in the Faith, the moratorium is already in being, and it is absolutely certain, says the writer, that when they return from the blood-soaked battlefront their Christianity will be of a different order, and that they will insist on the Church adopting a different Christianity.

NEW GERMAN NAVAL GUNS.

BIGGER THAN EVER.

The Naval correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes of the rearmament of certain German battleships. The information he says originally came from a German naval officer interned in Holland. He stated that:—

Since the war began Germany has completed a Dreadnought of 25,600 tons and a battle cruiser of 26,200 tons, and in both ships has substituted 15in. guns for 12in. guns.

Four more Dreadnoughts and a number of battle cruisers are nearing completion and will be ready by the end of 1915. They will, it is said, be armed with guns even larger than the 15in.

By the first two ships the *Ersatz Brandenburg* and *Lützow* are clearly meant. Both are now complete; both were to have been armed with 12in. guns, according to the German naval handbooks.

The difficulties in the way of fitting heavier guns than those for which a ship has been designed are these: alterations in the turrets and gun-mountings will be necessary, and they are slow and costly to make; the weights in the ship will be altered and her stability may be affected; the strain of the heavier artillery may also be dangerous to her hull. While these difficulties are very serious in the case of completed ships, they are not so grave in the case of ships which are incomplete, where the turrets and gun fittings have not been delivered. With skill they can there be overcome.

The new German big guns are very light for their size, and this makes an increase in armament easier. Thus Krupp lists a 15in. gun weighing only 66 tons against 96 tons for our British gun of the same size. Ten German 15in. guns would weigh no more than 10 British 13.5in. guns, such as have been put into many of our ships of the *Iron Duke* class. There is nothing impossible, then, in the statement that in a German ship which is quite as large as the *Iron Duke* 15in. guns have been mounted.

The second batch of ships to which the German officer referred were in a much less forward state when war broke out. There is nothing whatever to prevent changes from being made in their design and heavier artillery than the 15in. guns originally intended for them from being mounted. Krupp before the war had designed a 16in. gun weighing 100 tons and firing a shell of 2,029lb. Since the war, according to reports from neutrals, the Krupp firm have been building 18in. guns firing a shell of about 3,000lb.

The main point of this news is that it should prepare us to find that the new German ships are much more heavily armed than the tables and pocket-books would lead us to suppose.

The South Wales Borderers, which consisted in August last of two line battalions and one special service battalion of Territorials, has now grown to ten line battalions and two battalions of Territorials. One of the latter is stationed at Aden. The 2nd Battalion, it may be remembered, did gallant service in the time of the troubles at Tientsin.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 13th Aug.:—
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

REVIEWS.

The Demi-Gods. By JAMES STEPHENS. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

It is difficult to describe Mr. Stephens' latest product by any familiar epithet. It is a phantasy in which he displays all his powers of humour, wit, humanity, and poetical expression, yet his meaning is not on the surface. He introduces Patsy McCann, a travelling tinker of vagrant and predatory habits, his daughter Mary-ann some of their friends whose lives are spent on the country roads of Ireland. The travelling party is joined by three angels, who divest themselves of their magnificent robes and crowns and wings, and then follow some adventures that are told in Mr. Stephens' inimitable style. It is not so much the story as the manner of telling it that charms the reader, and those who have read "The Crock o' Gold" will best know what we mean.

Incredible Adventures. By ALGERNON BORTHWICK. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

The author of "John Silence" and "A Prisoner in Fairyland" has so firmly established himself in public favour that it is almost superfluous to commend his work. His fine literary touch is unerring, as his imagination is prolific. These thrilling and unusual tales are not for the epheneral thinker. Their master impulse is that desire to pierce the veil of visible phenomena and to extract beauty of common things which lies in the mind of every thinking man and woman and in the heart of every true artist. There are five tales in all, each peculiar in its own way, all of equal merit though not of equal dimensions. "The Regeneration of Lord Ernie" carries on the reader with the wild sweep of elemental forces, such as we in Hongkong sometimes experience in a typhoon, while "The Damned" deals with a haunting mystery that takes us back to old-fashioned days though the period is essentially modern. Mr. Borthwick is exhibited here in his best manner, and those who have not already made his acquaintance could not do so under more favourable circumstances.

Oh! James! By MAY EDGINTON. London: Eveleigh Nash.

The James Brights lived in Hampstead. He was very prosperous; she was a careful housewife. Occasionally they indulged in a dinner at Gatti's, and went on to a theatre. James thought his wife was far too careful, and, as he was making money at a fabulous pace, he regretted that she had no petty extravagances to help him to use up the surplus. It took a good deal to induce Catharine to move out of her old-fashioned ways, but when she did she forced the pace so well that it took James all his time to keep up with her. It was his idea that money was made to be spent not to be hoarded, a theory which would have commended itself to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. So after a chat with his friend Edmund Tonbridge he set about the spending of his surplus income. How he did so is told with much good humour. In addition to his Hampstead home, he set up six other establishments—at Bristol, Oxford, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, and one in Bombay. In the home establishments were installed unmarried young ladies, with whom James was able to spend occasional pleasant week-ends; at Bombay, it was a widow, who proved herself to be more knowing and more mercenary than the others. The facts stated in this bald form suggest that James was a gay Lothario. But he was nothing of the sort. He was a kind, trustful gentleman, who was only trying to prove the goodness of the world. Unfortunately, men and women of the world refuse to believe in the goodness of the world, and James is misunderstood. How he is rescued from his entanglements and how Catharine rises to the occasion must be learned from the book itself. In case it might be supposed that the story is something that it ought not to be, we may assure our readers that it does not contain a word or phrase that would raise a blush on the cheek of modesty.

Progressive Portugal. By ETHEL C. HARGROVE. With 16 Plates and a Map. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

Miss (or Mrs) Hargrove was one of a party of the British International Association of Journalists who visited Portugal in 1913 on the invitation of the "Sociedade Propaganda de Portugal." Crossing over from Southampton to Havre, the party joined the Booth liner *Hilary*, which touched at Vigo, Leixoes (the port of Oporto), and Lisbon. The tourists, apparently, were treated with the courtesy and hospitality that might have been expected from the inhabitants of fair Lusitania, and Miss (or Mrs.) Hargrove, like other members of the party, had the opportunity of meeting prominent men and women who are giving the impress of their talents and personality to the culture of modern society in Portugal. All the places visited have a peculiar historical interest to the people of England, and their beauty or picturesqueness are praised in no unstinted manner by the authoress. Her book is somewhat of a guide, into which she has sought to weave something of the history of the Portuguese as a race, together with descriptions of all the places of interest, from north to south, likely to be visited by tourists. There is so much that is obviously conscientious in her work that we wish we could give it unqualified praise; but truth compels us to say that her performance, judged by moderate literary standards, is not always equal to her ambition. Another reading of the proof-sheets, we feel sure, would have detected and eliminated faults of grammar, as well as disfiguring typographical mistakes; but even then we fear the authoress' "style" would still fall far short of the charm such a work ought to possess. This defect is all the more astonishing since Miss (or Mrs.) Hargrove appears to be well read in the English classics. References are made to the poet Camoens and the Portuguese element in the Far East, but as the authoress writes only at second-hand these references have no great value to Far Eastern readers. The illustrations are excellent, and the book is sufficiently interesting to show that for those who would like to travel off the hackneyed tourist routes Portugal holds out inducements that are well worthy of consideration.

GOLFER RULED BY HIS NERVES.

REAL GREATNESS OF CAPTAIN JOHN GRAHAM.

"Saracen" contributes the following to the *Daily Chronicle*:

In a desolate tract of the South African veldt lie the remains of Freddie Tait. In that corner of Belgium, which will be for ever England, another equally famous soldier golfer has given up his life. Captain John Graham, junr.—in the cherished memory of his golfing greatness the distinguishing title of "junior" will be preserved for all time—was a true champion though he was never honoured with a title.

It is a sad breaking up of what may be called the Hoylake Triumvirate formed by John Ball, Harold H. Hilton, and Graham. From the days when golf was the game of the enlightened few, these three men have gone forth from their home on the famous Cheshire links as the exemplars of the highest form of amateur skill and science, and though Graham failed in that way which is pathetic to win the prizes of fame he never lost his high distinction in comparison with his friendly rivals.

One fears that golf that was in any way severely competitive had become a trial to Graham. He had begun to abandon hope, that was once strong, of gratifying his ambition. His was, indeed, a tantalising experience. Trifling successes were showered upon him, but those which he sought most eagerly sneaked out of his way. More than once he gave up the struggle that perhaps had come to appear scarcely worth while. Last year at Sandwich he vowed he would never again take part in the amateur championship.

NERVE STRAIN TOO GREAT.

All Graham's golfing troubles seemed to come on him unconsciously. Slight at first they multiplied through each succeeding stage of a competition until the burden of the strain could not be borne. Only then did he fail. He knew his weakness, but had no effective guard to it. "I couldn't sleep a wink last night," he told me at Sandwich last June, and in the excited state of his nerves he had replayed those matches he had won and those he had to face on the morrow in the dark and quiet of his bed-room. Graham could not forget his golf when a competition extended over a single day, and he worried himself into such a state that he could neither eat nor sleep. His lunch before his last match at Sandwich—the match with E. Martin Smith which ended in his being dismissed from the championship—consisted of a cup of tea and a piece of cake, and that was after a hard tie in the morning. At such times as these, try as he undoubtedly did, Graham could not help himself, and before he was beaten, and when people were saying, "Well, Graham is going to win this time," I believe he recognised that once more he was going to fail.

It was as a score player that Graham won nearly all his prizes, and on more than one occasion he threatened to gain the Open until that bad, or half bad, round came along. As a stroke player he was unsurpassed even in the professional ranks. His performances were often superb. At Sandwich last June he was responsible for a feat of extraordinary accuracy. Some trivial looking, but very important, changes had been made in the scheme of bunkering near the thirteenth hole. Previously there had been a clear way up to the green, but now there were bunkers in front, and one was faced with the exceedingly difficult task of playing a full brassie with sufficient loft to prevent the ball running into the trouble beyond. It was the sort of shot Vardon and Duncan would have delighted to play, but—not in a championship. There is a bank on the right running up from the green and to even up the new bunkers as it were, the bunker which had existed in the face of this had been filled in. As one stood viewing the puzzling road to the hole—say, 200 yards away—the green of the new grass covering this filled in patch was most conspicuous, and with the inspiration of the genius, Graham made this his landmark to aim for. That is to say, he attempted to pitch the ball against the bank to check its run and let it roll down on to the green. Personally, I saw him try this shot on two occasions, and on each he made it successfully, giving him an easy 4 when others by their roundabout methods were always struggling to escape a 5, and I was told that a week or so before when he won the St. George's Vase for the second time after an interval of ten years, he also executed it twice with the same excellent result. When one considers that the length and pitch of the ball from a full wooden club shot had to be regulated to two or three yards it becomes an historic stroke.

Graham lacked neither inspiration nor courage. He would battle on with the combative spirit he showed as a soldier, and it was only his unruly nerves over which he lost control that caused him to miss the honours of the game. But the golf of John Graham, jun., will survive without them.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BURNT ALIVE.

The war correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, writing from the Galician front, reports a case in which the Germans burned a large number of Russian wounded, together with the medical staff attending on them.

For some time (he writes) persistent rumours circulated here which seemed to me incredible, so terrible they were. Now I hear on all hands that those rumours are true, and that an authentic report has been sent up to Petrograd. We brought with us a large number of infectious cases from the Carpathian Mountains and left them temporarily in a Jesuit college at Chyrow. They fell into the hands of the Germans, who removed them to an isolated wooden barrack, together with their medical attendants, shut all the windows and doors, poured paraffin over the building, and fired it. More than a hundred were thus burned alive. The Germans do not deny this fact. I have the authority of a number of our officers, who have seen proclamations thrown over our positions by German aeroplanes, in which they point out that they were forced to resort to that cruelty by stern necessity—in order not to carry infection into their army and also to teach the Russians not to leave their sick and wounded behind them, thus burdening the German medical staff. The proclamation expresses the hope that the Russians will learn from the lesson.

RED CROSS WORK AT THE DARDANELLES.

Among the medical men assisting the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John at the Dardanelles are Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent surgeon, and Sir Courtauld Thomson.

The following interesting extracts are from a letter written by Sir Courtauld Thomson:—

BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST JOHN.
St. Mark's Buildings,
Alexandria.

MY DEAR ——,

I have practically written no private letters since I have been away, as the work is very strenuous and the hours long, and when work is over there is not much left of me. The weather and the food are very trying to an elderly inside. However careful one is it is difficult to go more than a few days without some form of ptomaine poisoning. I went to Cairo again last week and found the temperature 116 degrees in the shade (a record for some years, I believe). You may guess what this heat means for the poor devils in hospital. The distances in my area are very long. I and Treves are the only people who have made a complete tour of this zone. I have been in every hospital in Malta, Port Said, Cairo and Alexandria and have traced the wounded back to the source at the Front where I saw the men taken from the trenches. I have travelled with the wounded as they were taken on barges from the beach and then on with them in mine-sweepers to their hospital ships. The sights I have seen are staggering in their awfulness. At home one gets in the way of looking on a wounded man as something rather interesting with his left arm in a sling or a neat bandage round his head taking tea with ladies, but when you see them straight out of the trenches it is more like something in a slaughter-house. The courage of these lads when they go into action is only equalled by the courage with which they stand the agony of their wounds and the journey from the trenches to the hospitals in Egypt and Malta. They have asked me to go up again to the front, and I shall probably start this week. When I went before I made the last part of the journey in a mine-sweeper with about 500 troops. It was a bright moonlight night and there were submarines about, so we glided along in absolute darkness. These lads were mostly Tyneside miners and they lay about on the deck—packed like sardines—singing very softly and particularly well. I knew, and they must have known, that a large number of them were going to their doom, and yet nothing could have been calmer or more courageous than they were. We landed at one of the historic beaches about 1 or 2 in the morning, and they marched off into darkness still singing softly and cheerily. I have since heard that this little batch of heroes were nearly wiped out within three or four days. Another thing that is very moving is to see these transports when they are starting off for the front—with their cheers, and their "Old Lang Syne" and their "Are we downhearted?"

When I was up there I was dining on board one of the Headquarter ships and I found myself next a very cheery sailor. We talked about various things and then I said by way of conversation "What have you been doing to-day, sir?" He said as if it was a matter of no special interest, "I was torpedoed this morning and lost my ship and was in the water some time swimming about, but then picked me up all right and then we had 8 hours in an open boat." Then he added what he considered was the only odd thing about it, "And to-day is my 70th birthday." I thought it rather gallant, as he had been in retirement for many years and had come out to do this particularly dangerous duty.

I hear you are doing some good work in taking soldiers out. They deserve everything they can get.

Y.M.C.A. AND MUNITION WORKERS.

INITIATION OF GREAT NATIONAL SERVICE.

Not content with its one thousand centres of work for soldiers in Britain, France, India and Egypt, the Y.M.C.A. has now turned its attention to the clamant needs of the munition workers. A powerful committee has been formed of which Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein is President. The committee includes the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. Lloyd George, Mrs. Winson Churchill, and many other well-known society leaders in London. The general plan of the work is as follows: To provide at the great munition centres hostel accommodation, meals at moderate cost, temperance refreshments, athletics for leisure hours, educational classes and lectures, rifle ranges, first-aid training, savings banks, religious and temperance meetings, etc. It is a unique opportunity for rendering a national service of rare value, and the Association is leaving no stone unturned to make its newest effort as great a success as its soldiers' work has been. The following letter from Government sets the official seal upon this movement:—

June 17.

"I am directed by the Central Control (Liquor Traffic) to inform you that the Board have heard with much interest of the steps which the Young Men's Christian Association have taken, and the plans they have in view, for the establishment of canteen accommodation and recreation huts in the munition centres.

2. The Board desire me to say that they are fully in sympathy with the Young Men's Christian Association in taking action for the supply of good food and drink at a reasonable price to men employed on Government work.

3. The Board are anxious that no time should be lost in making provision for the establishment of canteens where the existing facilities for the supply of food and drink to the workmen are inadequate. They would be glad if the Young Men's Christian Association would keep them informed from time to time as to the arrangements which they make for this purpose (with a list of the places where canteens or other facilities are actually set up), and as to the extent to which the workmen take advantage of the new facilities."

The Y.M.C.A. has issued an appeal for £20,000 to begin the work and intimates that £100,000 will be required to carry the full programme into effect. Donors of £300 and upwards may name a building: The first two gifts of £500 each were given as a memorial to a young officer who met his death on the front in a flying accident.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,912, J. Hani, 3rd August—Seattle 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BRODMON, British str., 2,665, G. Wilson, 2nd August—Marseilles 22nd June, General.—Dodwell & Co.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,198, Jas. Doyle, 5th August—Port Pareeval 2nd August, Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHUSAN, British str., 1,330, Robertson, 7th August—Bangkok 30th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Orii, 5th August—Bintui 31st July, Wood.—Order.

DAINIGENZAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,835, M. Tanaka, 5th August—Hongay 2nd August, Coal.—Snowman & Co.

DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 7th August—Bangkok 27th July and Swatow 6th August, General.—Order.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 997, B. Baines, 7th August—Shanghai 3rd August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

GEMINI, British str., 1,356, E. Jones, 5th August—Saigon 28th July, Rice.—Order.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 8th August—Swatow 7th August, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HAUROTO, British str., 1,276, H. Hayashan, 5th August—Manila 2nd August, General.—Snowman & Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Cain, 4th August—Port Courbet 31st July, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 4th August—Sandakan 29th July, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGMOH, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 13th July, Rice.—Chinese.

JADE, French str., 360, J. Pannier, 4th August—Haiphong 2nd August, General.—Order.

KOREA, American str., 5,051, A. W. Nelson, 4th August—San Francisco 3rd July, General.—R. C. Morton.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 30th July—Saigon 26th July, Rice.—Chinese.

OSSANG, British str., 1,987, Tough, 29th July—Chingwantao 22nd July, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ORIENTAL, British str., 3,850, Valentini, 26th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PAKHOI, British str., 1,228, 29th July—Swatow 28th July, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

PRIAM, British str., 2,905, W. Black, 7th August—Singapore 1st August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, British str., 1,024 O. Watson, 6th August—Bangkok 30th July, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

QUARTA, British str., 2,400, G. Hooker, 6th August—Bangkok 30th July, General.—Order.

RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kaneda, 5th August Dairen 26th July, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHANSI, British str., 1,228, E. Simons, 30th July—Saigon 26th July, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

SKULE, Norwegian str., 682, Odd Randers, 4th August—Bangkok 25th August, Rice.—Chinese.

SODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 29th July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice and General.—Chinese.

TAISHEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,123, T. Horikuchi, 6th August—Dairen 30th July, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Peumfather, 7th August—Manila 4th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TROCAS, British str., 2,567, Bain, 7th August—Balikpapan 1st August, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,595, G. W. Muir, 7th August—Chingwantao 31st July, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

ULY, Norwegian str., 884, H. Aamoh, 25th July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice.—Order.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,956, T. Kinoshima, 25th July—Moji 19th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,253, Cantell, 5th August—Chingwantao 29th July, Coal.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Hausang* reports: Encountered strong south-westerly monsoon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Luchow*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. G. H. B. Jones, Mr. G. H. Gowen, Miss Johnson, Master Beandoi, and Mr. E. C. Gowen.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENGTU, British str., 1,338, Speed, 8th August—Bangkok 31st July, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

LOKSANG, British str., 997, D. W. Ritchie, 8th August—Haiphong 4th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, D. R. Davies, 9th August—Shanghai 7th August.—Butterfield & Swire.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,613, G. H. Alcock, 9th August—Sandakan 3rd August, Wood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 9th August—Shanghai 6th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TELEMON, British str., 2,842, G. W. Long, 8th August—Liverpool 26th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YASAKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,932, T. Yamawaki, 9th August—Singapore 4th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 9th.

LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
HUE, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
YASAKA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 9th.

DOVRE, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
EASTERN, British str., for Sydney.
TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TUNGSHAN, Chinese str., for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Siberia* sailed from Manila on Sunday, the 8th inst., and will arrive at this port this morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong *viâ* Queensland and Philippine ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Pathan* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The str. *Madawaska* from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Rangoon on the 6th inst. a.m., and may be expected here on or about 19th inst.

INDRA LINE.

Indrasamha, from Vladivostock, is now due.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "SAIKAI MARU" will be despatched about 10th August.

The S.S. "SEIKO MARU" will be despatched about the end of August.

The S.S. "GISHUN MARU" will be despatched about the Middle of September.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [782

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE steamship
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Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "PERSIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "MOOLTAN," due in London on the 26th Sept., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1915. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "INDRAWADI," On or about 15th Aug.

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [774

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. 1336

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 9 A.M.
LONDON	KANDAHAR	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	—	Charters	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 15th inst
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	NERA	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &C.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	SAIKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	About 10th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &C.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R.C.	On 8th Sept
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & KEELUNG, &C.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Jamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept. at 10.30A.M.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &C.	SUBAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 24th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Brit str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. M. Smith	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	Jap. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 15th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 21th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at Noon
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To day, at 2.30 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit str.	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 2'1 inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawabara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHINKOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	ONSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	SANGOLA	Brit. str.	—	Milne, R.N.R.	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th inst.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &C.	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 14th inst, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaizumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG & PAKHOI	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 12th inst., at 6 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG						

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE	"ONSANG"	Wed'day, 11th Aug., 3 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 12th Aug., 6 A.M.
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 14th Aug., Noon.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 14th Aug., 3 P.M.
+ SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday, 15th Aug., D'light.
‡ SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed'day, 18th Aug., Noon.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 21st Aug., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUNSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, T'sin, Dairy, W'wei, N'chwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Dat, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan Tenselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.
Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
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Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons. MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 16000 tons SIBERIA 16000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons [illegible] 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons.

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA	Sailing	WED'DAY,	11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	"	TUESDAY,	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	"	TUESDAY,	31st Aug. at Noon.
MANCHURIA	"	TUESDAY,	7th Sept., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of MR. V. MORONI, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KANDAHAR"	On 25th Aug.
LONDON	"BLOEMFONTEIN"	On 22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [363

ON SALE

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

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FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

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Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
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CHOSEN.

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Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

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BORNEO.

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BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

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Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

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Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	NOVARA, Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 14th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA, Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	9 A.M. 14th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NORE, Capt. D. Asbury.	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA, Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:—

E. A. HEWETT.
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 11th Aug., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Aug., D'light.

— DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft—on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 10th Aug. at 2.30 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 13th Aug., at 3 P.M.
HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1915. 29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug., 13th Sept.,	On 18th Aug., 11 A.M. On 17th Sept., 11 A.M. On 6th Oct., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		
EMPIRE		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 14th Sept.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	... TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... TUES., 12th Oct.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco via Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	... 18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	AMAZONE	On 10th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	CORDILLERE	On 23rd August.

HOMEWARD

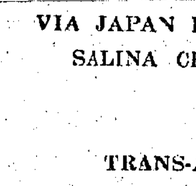
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	NERA	On 21st Aug. at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
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Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915:—
TO KOBE $135. TO YOKOHAMA $150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	... T. Jamaguchi...	MONDAY, 23rd Aug., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHINKOKU MARU"	...	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	... Y. Yamamoto ...	THURSDAY, 19th Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	... A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 18th Aug., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	... IMAIZUMI	SATURDAY, 14TH AUG., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon			
—	MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
—	NOVARA ...	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
—	SARDINIA ...	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Sept. 13	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
—	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA ...	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
—	NOVARA ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 25	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NANSIN ...	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 18	Dec. 25

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.
	"B"	"	"	£44.	"	£66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£65.	Return	£99.
	"B"	"	"	£60.	"	£90.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£45.	"	£69.
	"B"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
NELLORE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	1916. Jan. 7

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single: £57 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £36 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

28

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ MISHIMA MARU, Capt. S. Wada,	16,000	THURSDAY, 12th Aug. at Noon.
	§ SUWA MARU, Capt. Murai,	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU, Capt. T. Hori,	12,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	§ SHIDZUOKAMARU, Capt. Tozawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga,	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.
	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...			
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Kawabata,	12,500	MONDAY, 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	SATURDAY, 14th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU, Capt. Yamawaki	21,000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
"	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	" 550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £69.15.0
" " " " Montreal £69.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941. 5

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Polynesien
Pathan
Tjimanoek
Mexico City
Siberia
Eastern

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Amazone*	10th inst.
Manila	*Siberia*	10th inst.
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Jade*	Tues'ay, 10th, 7.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Yasaka Maru* ...	ue day, 10 ., 11.00 A M
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	*Hue* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A M
Bangkok	*Prometheus* ...	Tuesday, 10th 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 2.30 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.) United Kingdom via Canada ...	*Awa Maru* ...	Tuesday, 10th. Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Telamon*	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Liangonow* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	*Amazone* ...	Tuesday, 10th, Registration ... 3.15 P M Letters 4.00 P M
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 14th inst.]		
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 14th inst.]	*Korea* ...	Wednesday, 11th. Registration... 11.15 A M Letters Noon
Straits	*Onsang*	Wednesday, 11th. 2.00 P M
Hakow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Wednesday, 11th; 5.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles & London	*Mishima Maru* ...	Thursday, 12th. 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... [Shanghai British P.O. Tuesday, 17th inst.]	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 12th, Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P M
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden Egypt and Europe The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 13th inst., at 5 P.M.	*Malta* ...	Friday, 13th, Registration... 5.00 P M Letters ... 5.00 P M
Swatow	*Hinsang*	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Saturday, 14th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Choysang* ...	Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 17th inst.]	*Luchow*	Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham* ...	Saturday, 28th, Registration ... 9.15 A M Letters ... 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha* ...	—SEPTEMBER— Wednesday, 1st, Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 11th Sept.]	*Monteagle* ...	Wednesday, 8th, Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Shamshuhi	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aston, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Castle, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Chaiwan, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.0 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namkwan and Samsui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shuncheun		

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Chaiwan	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kaushuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kochong	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 9th.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1/9 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	1/9 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1/9 1/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	1/9 1/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	235 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	246
On Germany:—	
On demand ...	nom.
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	42
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demands ...	133
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demand ...	133
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight ...	78 1/4
Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand ...	85 1/4
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos	85 1/4
On Singapore:—On demand ...	76
On Batavia:—On demand ...	105 1/2
On Haiphong:—On demand ...	9 % p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand ...	8 1/2 % p.m
On Bangkok:—On demand ...	88
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.25 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	59
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	22 1/16 d

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE $5.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

WARNING.

This is to give notice that the CANTON NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY of Hongkong have entered into an undertaking with the BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., to WITHDRAW and DESTROY their "SAM HEE" Cigarette mark or label, as it is considered to so nearly resemble the label used by Messrs. W. D. & H. O. WILLS during the last 50 years on their World-renowned "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES, as to be calculated to deceive.

After the 10th instant, any person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any "SAM HEE" or other Cigarettes to which a mark or label is applied resembling the "THREE CASTLES" mark, will be prosecuted.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,

18, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [17

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on Basis of Last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$983⅞, buyers L'don	6⅓ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$10	8⅓ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000 50,000 200,000	$5 $1 $10	all all all	$4.10, buyers $0.70, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld					
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 10⅓, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14⅜	
International Cotton Manuf'ng Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 91, buyers	8⅓ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	9,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 87½	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45, buyers	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 170, buy.	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7.40, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	$7½	$6	$34	4⅓ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					5 p.c.
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$79, sales	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	$50	all	$75, sal. & buy.	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld...	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 91	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited...	400,000	$10	all	$8½, sales	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$545⅞, sales	7⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$116, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$135, buyers	5⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	$23, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5 2-5, buy. $5½ sales	6 p.c.
Insurances.—					6 p.c.
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$373, buyers	7p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$155, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$400, buyers	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 165	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$930, buyers	6½ p.c
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000	$100	$60	$240, @ Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					6⅓ p.c.
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$110	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	6 p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$6.30	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 102	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	z71, buyers	5 p.c
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 38, buyers	
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld	1,000,000	£1	all	30/-, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$4, sales	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	29/-, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000 50,000	$10 $10	all. $1	$9, buyers $0.80, buyers	8 p.c.
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$132, sales	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7 000	$100	all	$46	
Steamship Companies.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000	$25	all	$0.40, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$6⅜, sales	6 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$20, buyers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	50,000 pref. 50,000 def.	£5	all	$149½, sal. & buy.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld ...	4,047,610	£1	all	8⅜/-	
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$38½, sales	7⅓ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$28	6½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	$5	all	$3, x. div. buyers	8⅓ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6½, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6⅛, sales	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited ...	50,000	$10	all	$18	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... £1,500,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June 1914 [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. Stabb,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [12

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
2/-£1,500,000 at—$15,000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. 784

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Lanchasien, Tsangchow, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Hsinien, Yihtuh, Haiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kuhkang. Peking: Kuchuo, Sziyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [754

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds „ 8,970,000

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq.

Directors.
Ivetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Choshui, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Malden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [556

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Williams Deacons Bank.
Swiss Banevereen.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital$1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
Bank of England,
and
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

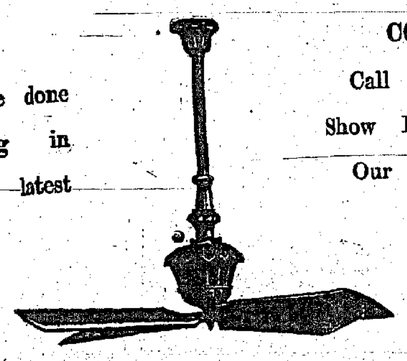
C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [758

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.

It can be done by investing in one of our latest type desk or ceiling fans.



Call at our Show Room.

Our fans keep the flag flying.

Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 358 [82

Printed and Published by Henry Adolphus Cartwright, for The Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 12a, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 125, Fleet Street, E.C.